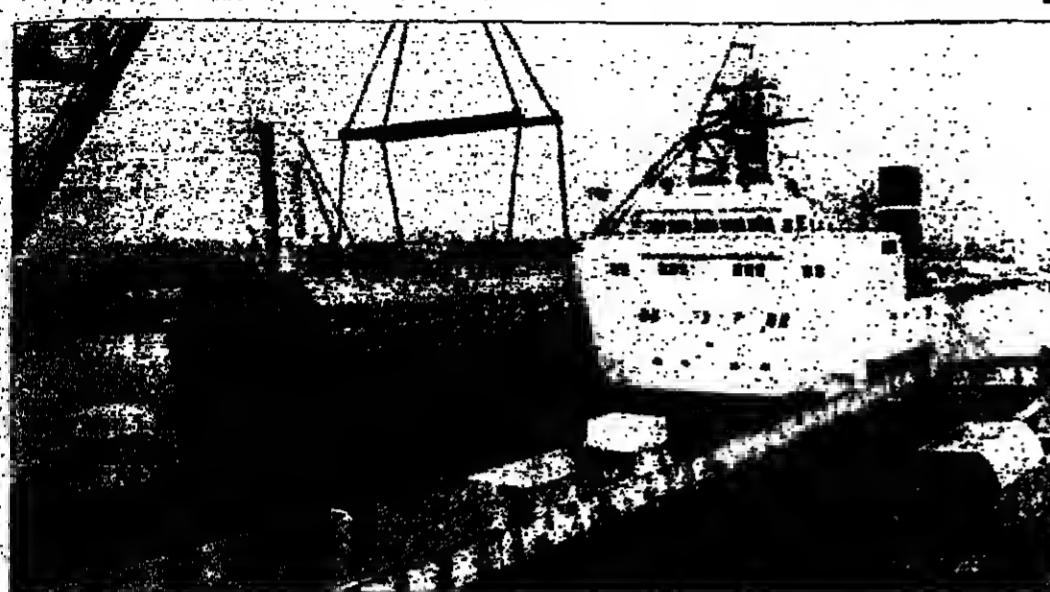


## France Ships Pipeline Parts; U.S. Penalizes 2 Companies



A compressor built by Dresser's French subsidiary being loaded on a French freighter at Le Havre harbor, to be shipped to the Soviet Union for use on the Siberia-to-Europe gas pipeline.

### Dresser Says Embargo Is Unfair, Vows to Fight Reagan in Courts

By Dan Balz  
*Washington Post Service*

**DALLAS** — The chairman of Dresser Industries, the worldwide energy equipment company, is at odds with President Reagan over his embargo against the trans-Siberian pipeline, says the administration's policy is unfair to his company.

"Our position is that we don't take lightly throwing out people out of work on the basis of some gesture that seems important to somebody on the Washington scene — whoever he is," said J.V. James in an interview Wednesday at Dresser's corporate headquarters in Dallas.

"I think they've been looking to get somebody for political reasons. We feel the company is being used improperly," he said. "If someone sets out to make an example, it's irritated."

Dresser became a player in the diplomatic dispute between the United States and its European allies on Monday when the French government ordered Dresser's subsidiary, Dresser France, to ship three compressors to the Soviet Union. The French government also told Dresser France to resume work on 18 additional compressors ordered by the Soviet Union.

Edward R. Luter, Dresser's senior vice president, indicated Wednesday night that Dresser would fight back in court if the administration acts against it. Earlier, he said Dresser had decided it would temporarily back away from its legal battle in the hope that Mr. Reagan would pull back from stopping U.S. companies or their foreign subsidiaries from participating in the pipeline project.

When asked Wednesday night about reports that Mr. Reagan had decided to act against Dresser as soon as shipment of the compressors begins, Mr. Luter said, "If it does happen, I'm going to be amazed for several reasons."

"One, we're not in violation of any U.S. law or order. Secondly, it would be completely ineffective with respect to completion of the



J.V. James

sanctions in June to include U.S. subsidiaries and licensees, Dresser officials in Dallas had sent a letter to Dresser France ordering it to stop work on the compressors. "We have not rescinded our order to Dresser France, so we have not violated any U.S. law," he said.

He added that the order of the French government to ship the compressors is "apparently" not subject to appeal and that violation of it could result in jail sentences and fines for officials of Dresser France.

Four years ago, Carter administration officials debated whether to block an order Dresser had won for a drill-bit plant for the Soviet Union. George P. Shultz, later interviewed by telephone, said that U.S. moves against French companies might discourage other European companies from flouting the U.S. ban.

The official indicated that, while the initial Reagan administration would help them in the current dispute, but earlier this week Mr. Shultz dismissed the analogy as irrelevant, saying he "fully supported" Mr. Reagan's action on the Soviet gas pipeline.

■ **James' Background**

Mr. James, 64, a conservative finance-oriented executive, is described on Wall Street as a man who "watches everything down to the last penny." The New York Times reports. An early and avid supporter of the Reagan-Bush ticket, he was named to Mr. Reagan's Export Council in 1979. Vice President Bush is a former Dresser executive.

In Paris, a senior French official acknowledged, "It is a very volatile moment in our two countries' relations."

Mr. James became president and chief executive of Dresser in 1970, and chairman in 1976. Dresser's sales jumped from a little more than \$900 million in 1972 to more than \$4.61 billion in 1981. Net income in that period rose to \$292 million from \$38.9 million.

He served as an Army intelligence officer in Europe during World War II. His Army service and the death of his brother Robert in the Normandy invasion contributed to what friends describe as "Jack's super-patriotism."

Mr. Luter said that when Mr. Reagan extended the pipeline

### UN Estimate of Ugandan Refugees Is Reportedly Disputed by Obote

By Iain Guest  
*International Herald Tribune*

**GENEVA** — President Milton Obote of Uganda has taken the unusual step of disputing a United Nations estimate of the number of Ugandans, many of them seriously malnourished, who have fled into southern Sudan from quarreling Ugandan soldiers, according to diplomatic sources in Geneva.

The sources said that Mr. Obote had contacted the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and, in effect, accused the agency of inflating the refugee statistics.

Recent press reports have said that as many as 140,000 Ugandans have taken refuge in Sudan from the troubled Ugandan province of West Nile.

A spokesman for the agency in Geneva, Leon Davico, declined Thursday to confirm or deny the report. "We never comment on relations with member governments," he said.

Diplomats pointed out that the refugee reports came at an awkward time for Mr. Obote, whose attempts to win aid and private investment for Uganda have been hampered by a lack of discipline among his troops.

In June, 1981, Ugandan troops broke into the Omboch Catholic mission near Arua in West Nile and killed at least 55 persons.

In recent months, morale and discipline have improved considerably and former soldiers who remain loyal to the deposed

dictator, Idi Amin, have been forced back to a strip of territory about 92 miles (150 kilometers) long bordering the frontier with Sudan. A large number of refugees from Arua who fled into Zaire during the fighting in 1981 have returned.

But, possibly because of pressure on the rebels, the number of Ugandans fleeing has increased dramatically in recent weeks. Mr. Davico said 41,000 Ugandans have arrived at centers run by his agency since the beginning of the year, bringing to 100,000 the number receiving agency assistance. The rate of arrivals is now 200 to 400 a day, he said.

According to the Sudanese government, 50,000 more Ugandans have crossed the border but are not receiving aid.

Part of the confusion over figures may have been caused because many of the new arrivals had already moved from their homes in the confusion following the downfall of Marshal Amin in 1979.

**Refugee Operation**

There has been improved discipline in the Ugandan Army, but diplomats in Geneva noted that most of the troops are from the Langi and Acholi tribes, which were mercilessly persecuted by Marshal Amin's followers from the Kakwa tribe and lost no chance to exact vengeance against the rebels, most of whom are Kakwas.

Meanwhile, the UN agency is preparing for what officials say will be a long, costly and difficult

By Joseph Fitchett  
*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — France, moving into full confrontation with the United States over the Siberian gas pipeline, shipped three large US-licensed gas compressors to the Soviet Union on Thursday in defiance of a U.S. embargo, and the Reagan administration immediately announced sanctions against French companies involved in the shipment.

The Commerce Department temporarily restricted Dresser France, which shipped the compressors, from receiving any imports from its parent company, Dresser Industries Inc. of Dallas, and prohibited Creusot-Loire, which is scheduled to install the compressors, from receiving any American goods or technology.

The denial order, signed at the direction of President Reagan by a Commerce Department hearing commissioner, will remain in force until a fuller investigation of allegations against the companies is completed.

With the pipeline sanctions, Mr. Reagan hopes to bring pressure on Moscow to persuade Polish authorities to relax martial law restrictions.

The shipment of the compressors, ordered by the French government, was the first tangible European action to defiance of the U.S. order against supplying U.S.-made technology for the pipeline's construction.

**European Solidarity**

The U.S.-French clash — especially if followed by similar cases in Britain and West Germany — marks the outbreak of a new commercial and political crisis between the United States and its European allies, French and U.S. officials said.

France hopes that European solidarity on the pipeline will force the Reagan administration to seek a face-saving compromise, but a senior U.S. official in Washington, interviewed by telephone, said that U.S. moves against French companies might discourage other European companies from flouting the U.S. ban.

The official indicated that, while the initial Reagan administration would help them in the current dispute, but earlier this week Mr. Shultz dismissed the analogy as irrelevant, saying he "fully supported" Mr. Reagan's action on the Soviet gas pipeline.

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Peacekeepers of three nations met Thursday to help supervise the Palestinian evacuation of Beirut. From left are Lt. Col.

Edmond Gaucher of Jacksonville, Fla., Col. Jean-Claude Coulon of Paris and Capt. Marcello Morelli of Pistoia, Italy.

## Israel to Permit UN to Erect Shelters At South Lebanon Palestinian Camps

By Edward Walsh  
*Washington Post Service*

**JERUSALEM** — Israel has reluctantly agreed to allow the erection of tents in the devastated Palestinian refugee camps of southern Lebanon to provide temporary shelter for the homeless during the winter, the Israeli economics minister, Yaacov Meridor, said Thursday.

Mr. Meridor said the committee will be headquartered in Beirut and will have at its disposal \$100 million, of which \$65 million has been contributed by the United States.

Mr. Meridor stressed that Israel agreed to this "temporary solution" only after it concluded there was no other choice, and that Israel remains determined to see the camps dismantled and the refugees dispersed to other Arab countries or relocated to smaller enclaves elsewhere in Lebanon within the next year.

"We are faced with a situation with the approaching winter and the need to open the schools in the camps," he said. "There is no other solution but the temporary solution we didn't want — to let UNRWA back into the camps to clear the debris and put up tents."

A permanent solution to the refugee problem in Lebanon, Mr.

Meridor said, is to be handled in the next year by a committee headed by M. Peter McPherson, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, and including representatives of Israel, Lebanon and the United Nations.

Mr. Meridor said the committee will be headquartered in Beirut and will have at its disposal \$100 million, of which \$65 million has been contributed by the United States.

Before the war, according to Israeli officials, there were 60,000 Palestinian refugees living in half a dozen camps in southern Lebanon. The main camps were Rakhdeyeh, outside of Tyre, with a population of 15,000, and Ain el Helweh, near Sidon, with a population of 24,000.

UN officials estimate that 70 percent of Rakhdeyeh was destroyed during the fighting there or by the later Israeli destruction of houses that had been used as bunkers by Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas. The destruction was even worse at Ain el Helweh, which has remained intact to journalists.

Israeli officials put the number of Palestinian refugees left home-

less by the war at 30,000, while UNRWA estimates the number at 40,000. In recent weeks, many of those who fled north during the fighting have drifted back to the ruins of their homes in the camps. However, reconstruction efforts were forbidden by Israeli authorities as they searched for methods to prevent the re-concentration of the Palestinians in southern Lebanon.

Mr. Meridor said that the "temporary solution" of the tents will not be necessary by next summer because by then the refugees will be dispersed to other Arab countries in the region that "need the population," or will be located in newly created "neighborhoods" scattered around cities and towns throughout Lebanon.

■ **Sharon Claims Restraint**

Israel's defense minister, Ariel Sharon, said in New York on Thursday that the PLO would have been expelled from Lebanon weeks ago if Israel had ignored American pleas for restraint, the Associated Press reported.

The Israelis are bitter toward UNRWA, which Mr. Meridor Thursday accused of having "lost" the PLO in their camps, and they opposed reconstruction of the camps, which they consider "hotbeds of terrorism." Israel sought to relocate the refugees north of Sidon, a comfortable distance from Israel's northern border with Lebanon.

But Lebanese authorities, who



Pope John Paul II conducts a special Mass at his vacation palace in Castel Gandolfo, Italy, marking the 600th anniversary of the arrival in Czestochowa, Poland, of the Black Madonna. The pope is praying in front of a copy of the revered image.

### INSIDE

■ The Federal Reserve cut its key lending rate to the lowest level in two years. Earlier, several European central banks reduced their interest rates.

Page 11

■ Record growth in the military budget has undermined efforts to control U.S. government spending and contributed to "horror deficits," Murray L. Weidenbaum, President Reagan's newly departed chief economist, contends.

Page 3

■ NYSE volume surged to another record, and the Dow industrial average closed at its highest level since last December. Page 11

Page 2

■ Japan will rewrite textbook accounts of World War II that have had strained relations with China and South Korea. Page 2

Page 3

■ Getting rid of radioactive wastes remains an unsolved problem of the U.S. Congress three decades after the nation's atomic electric power industry began accumulating them. Page 3

Page 3

■ The falling memory and diminished intellectual powers that accompany old age can be coped with. B.F. Skinner, the 78-year-old patriarch of behavioral psychology, calls on personal experience to tell how.

Weekend, Page 7W.

Black Madonna of Czestochowa.

It had originally been planned that Pope John Paul II would return to his homeland to help celebrate the feast, but the authorities ruled out such a trip until at least next year, contending that the conditions were not right for it this summer.

The pope's absence cast a pall over the jubilee. His picture was everywhere, including a giant portrait hung on the monastery wall and another centered in a heart made of red roses which stood behind Archbishop Glemp as he spoke.

"A state can only be strong if it has social support," the pope said in his jubilee message read to the crowd. "It cannot turn against the society, but must gain society's confidence."

Archbishop Glemp dwelled heavily in his sermon on the people's anger over martial law. "We will not list all the grievances we have suffered," he said. "We all know them."

However, he cautioned that "anger is a poor adviser." He said there was still hope for "reconciliation and agreement" despite martial law, but urged that Poles finally learn something from history. History shows that past Polish uprisings have brought "annihilation, depression and destruction," he said.

The street is not the place for dialogue. On our streets there has already been enough bloodshed. The place for dialogue is at the table.

■ **Pontiff Echoes Glemp**

The Associated Press reported from Castel Gandolfo, Italy, that the pope had also urged Poles to shun violence and instead to pursue a dialogue with the government.

In a 70-minute special Mass broadcast live over Vatican Radio's Polish-language service, the pontiff also called on the regime to allow him to visit Poland during the coming year for the Black Madonna celebrations.

In his 15-minute homily, John Paul urged Poles to "rebuild the common good" through peaceful means. "One cannot build this good through means of force and violence but through the eloquence of force of reason, which means the respect of every man," the pope said.

# U.K. Women Camp Out to Fight Missiles, Change Values

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

**NEWBURY, England** — The Women's Peace Camp isn't much to look at — half a dozen weather-beaten house trailers, two or three tents, a few other bits and pieces.

But the camp and its bold slogans — "Arms are for killing," "Fight war, not wars" — is an embarrassment to both the United States and British governments, because it is situated just outside the Greenham Common Air Base near Newbury, about 60 miles (95 kilometers) west of London.

Greenham Common is to be one of the sites for American Cruise missiles in this country.

The land on which the camp is situated belongs to the Ministry of Transport, and the 20 women and three children who live there expect to be evicted within the next few days. But they have been evicted before, losing a site closer to the fence surrounding the base, and they are not disheartened.

"We'll lose the caravans and the tents," said Ioma Ax, a calm, resolute former teacher. "So we've got to leave sleeping bags and plastic. We're very good

at living in plastic bags, and we intend remaining here no matter what."

"It may be a bit hard this winter," added Terry Williams, 18. "Maybe we'll have to buy some thermal underwear."

American military officers declined to comment on the camp, and the women said that the men had been ordered not to talk to them — "not even to make eye contact." But it seems evident that preliminary work has begun on the missile installations.

The women know little about the work, except that they watch heavy military trucks entering and leaving the base almost every night; and they concede that they have no direct means of stopping it. Their strategy is more opaque.

"Our idea is to raise people's consciousness, to change their values," said Miss Ax. "We think that the way you effect change is as important as the change itself. Unless people's values change, it does no good to stop one weapons program, because there will be more."

"We were the first peace camp, and now there are a lot more here, in Holland, Switzerland, Austria and

Ireland. So we must be having an impact and we're determined to win in the end."

The Greenham Common camp was set up on Sept. 5, 1981, by women who had staged an anti-nuclear march from Wales. Its members live on donations from passers-by and from such anti-war groups as the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. They have also been aided by left-wing Labor members of Parliament, notably Jo Richardson, a veteran of the movement for unilateral disarmament.

Most of the participants are new to politics, although Miss Williams, 18, once lived as a squatter in Winchester before coming here. She said that her mother had taken part in anti-nuclear marches in the 1960s and had encouraged her to follow suit.

At the moment there are nine peace camps scattered throughout Britain, including one at Lakenheath in Suffolk, a mile from a big base used by the U.S. Air Force, and another at Waterloo in Hampshire, where a British company hopes to build a torpedo factory.

British officials appear to have been lenient with the women, apparently because they are loath to make the demonstrators appear to be martyrs. But bailiffs evicted them from their camp near the fence in May, and several served short terms in Holloway Prison in London after a 24-hour sit-in at one of the gates to the sprawling base.

only as Marion, "we have involved women who would otherwise not have known about this issue. They have learned about their role as women in society, and it has taught people here skills as individuals as they are both practical and productive."

But it is not clear how much effect the camps have had, even in nearby communities. Miss Ax conceded, for example, that her group had had "some bad local reaction" when it laid 100,000 stickers at the Newbury War Memorial on the anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima.

Sentiment in the town, some of her friends said, has been swayed away from them by the action of American military officials in making available to townspeople some facilities on the base, including a laundry, a bowling alley and a discotheque.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Guermen Attack Army Convoy in Italy

**SALERNO, Italy** — Terrorists attacked a military convoy apparently laden with arms, killing a policeman and wounding four other persons, the police reported.

Initial reports said an unspecified number of terrorists fired submachine guns as the convoy approached the headquarters of an army battalion, but policemen escorting the convoy repelled the attack and forced the gunmen to flee. No group immediately claimed responsibility for the attack, the second assault on a military target in a week. The Red Brigades gang seized rifles and other weapons from an air force barracks outside Rome last Thursday.

In the latest assault, on the outskirts of Salerno, two army officers, a policeman and a 19-year-old bystander were wounded, the police said. The policeman and the youth were listed in serious condition in a hospital.

### Zimbabwe Finds Invaders' Bodies

**HARARE, Zimbabwe** — A body thought to be that of a fourth South African soldier has been found in an area of southeastern Zimbabwe where government troops fought Aug. 18 with an armed group of white men, Emerson Munangawwa, the country's security minister, has said.

Mr. Munangawwa said Wednesday that the three men killed last week had been identified as South African soldiers. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said last week he believed the men were on a sabotage mission as part of South African plans to invade his country.

Also Wednesday, Zimbabwe opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, whose followers are accused of holding six foreign tourists for five weeks in the western part of the country, visited the area of the kidnapping and appealed for the safe release of the captives.

### Egyptian Caught in Belgian Palaces

**BRUSSELS** — A spokeswoman for the royal family confirmed Thursday that a 33-year-old unemployed Egyptian who lives in Brussels tried four times to enter three royal palaces here recently.

The daily newspaper *Het Laatste Nieuws* said the man was caught in two attempts, in June and July, to enter Villa Belvedere, home of Prince Albert and Princess Paola. The villa is on the grounds of the royal palace on Brussels' northern outskirts. The prince is the brother of King Baudouin. On Aug. 8 the man was caught trying to enter the Laken Palace and on Aug. 19, he was found inside the central palace after he left a guided tour, the newspaper said.

It said the man was despondent over his inability to find work and wanted to "present his case" to the royal family. The paper did not identify him beyond his initials, A.H. It said he was a university graduate with a Belgian wife and that he has been under psychiatric treatment. A Brussels court this week ordered the man held until permanent psychiatric care could be provided.

### U.S. Draft Sign-Up Resister Convicted

**SAN DIEGO** — Benjamin H. Sasway, the second young man to be tried for failure to register for the U.S. draft since the Vietnam War, was found guilty Thursday by a jury that deliberated less than an hour.

Mr. Sasway, 21, will be sentenced in about six weeks, said Assistant U.S. Attorney Robert Rose. The maximum penalty is five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Mr. Sasway admitted on the stand Wednesday that he knew he was supposed to register and had not done so and will not do so. He had made it clear previously he opposed the draft on moral grounds, but the judge barred him from testifying on his motivation for not registering.

Another student, Enten Eller, who was indicted for failing to register after Mr. Sasway's indictment, was convicted last week in Roanoke, Va., and was ordered to register within three months or face imprisonment.

### El Al Halts Bookings for Sabbath

**TEL AVIV** — El Al Israel Airlines stopped taking bookings for flights on Saturdays and holy days as the government went ahead Thursday with its plan to ground the national airline on the Sabbath and religious holidays.

The plan, which has provoked demonstrations by El Al workers and stirred animosity between religious and secular Jews, is to take effect Friday night, Sept. 3. The airline is to phase out all Sabbath flights by Feb. 1. El Al workers say the ban will cost \$40 million a year and cancel out efforts they have made, including taking salary cuts, to help keep the airline from going bankrupt.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin agreed to the ban under pressure from ultraorthodox elements in his coalition, and the parliamentary Finance Committee approved the shutdown Wednesday. Hundreds of El Al workers retaliated by barricading an airfield office where Transport Minister Haim Corfu was informing El Al executives of the ban. Riot police dispersed the group.

### Maneka Gandhi to Form Rival Party

**NEW DELHI** — Indira Gandhi's widowed daughter-in-law, Maneka Gandhi, said she is forming a political party to oppose the prime minister.

Maneka Gandhi, 26, told a news conference Wednesday: "It will not be like another political party. It will not lean either towards the right or left." She added that "there is a general lessening of faith in the ruling Congress Party," which is led by Mrs. Gandhi.

Maneka's husband, Sanjay, died in the crash of a stunt aircraft he was piloting in June, 1980. Mrs. Gandhi had been grooming her younger son as her successor. In May, Maneka defied Mrs. Gandhi's directive not to attend a public rally. Mrs. Gandhi took this as a challenge and asked Maneka to leave her official home, which she did.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

## Japan to Rewrite Texts And Require Teachers To Stress Past Wrongs

By Tracy Dahlby  
Washington Post Service

**TOKYO** — The government pledged Thursday eventually to rewrite history textbook accounts that have badly strained Japan's relations with China and South Korea.

It said it would also overhaul its rigorous educational screening procedures to allow more internationally accepted versions of Japan's role before and during World War II to be taught in the country's classrooms.

In a statement by Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa, the government acknowledged that Japan had "inflicted great suffering and injury" on its two key Asian neighbors and said its repentance for the deeds "should obviously be respected in Japanese education and textbook authorization."

### Rare Public Feud

In Japan, the controversy provoked a rare public feud between normally unobtrusive government officials and among leaders of the country's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, which delayed action on the issue while a compromise was worked on. Backed by hawkish members of the party's right-wing conservative Education Ministry officials resisted Foreign Ministry attempts to put changes into motion that would help cut the diplomatic cost to Japan.

After Premier Zenko Suzuki convinced school authorities that the 38-year-old textbook review system would not be dismantled, the Education Ministry agreed to gradually amend screening standards to allow the revision of future textbooks ahead of schedule.

Education Minister Heiji Ogawa said Thursday that, in light of the intense criticism from other Asian countries, "we have listened very sincerely ... and we're now going to correct what should be corrected." The decision, he said, had been made out of "special consideration [to promote] amicable relations with neighboring countries."

School authorities rejected a plan to include errata pages revising the newly authorized books that will be used starting next April. Instead, they agreed to issue "administrative guidance" — which carries the force of official dictum in Japan's highly centralized educational system — that will oblige teachers to stress Japan's past wrongdoings.

Diplomatic sources in Tokyo expressed concern that Japan's vaguely worded assurances Thursday may fail to satisfy demands by Peking and Seoul that the disputed references be withdrawn. Japanese diplomats briefed the Peking and Seoul governments Thursday morning on Tokyo's decision. The reactions in the two capitals were not immediately known.

Mr. Miyazawa said that the measures were "the absolute best Japan can do" and suggested that any stronger steps would be counterproductive in the country's current political climate.

The Chinese have been outraged by new textbook descriptions of



Palestinian combatants waited Thursday near the municipal stadium in West Beirut with their belongings and members of

## Honeymooners Follow the Gunfire to Beirut

By Jay Ross  
Washington Post Service

**BEIRUT** — Valere and Barbara Gaspard did a strange reversal of the traditional honeymoon. Married in Niagara Falls, Ontario, Saturday, they arrived Wednesday in war-torn Lebanon for three weeks of nuptial bliss.

They were among 31 bedraggled passengers who made a 17-hour, 130-mile crossing from Cyprus, delayed by an Israeli gunboat, aboard the rusting Lebanese motor vessel.

Not many people travel to Beirut these days, which is just as well because it is not an easy place to get to.

Visitors can fly to Damascus and then drive through a potential war zone in mountainous eastern Lebanon or they can fly to Tel Aviv and spend a couple of days arranging passes and a military escort through Israeli-conquered southern Lebanon. For an Arab, however, traveling through Israel can be a political liability.

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vessels that sail to Jounieh, a former luxury resort 20 miles north of Beirut.

The Gaspards, both Canadian citizens of Lebanese descent, chose the sea route to begin married life. They have been wed so short a time that Valere, who grew up in Lebanon, still introduces his wife by her maiden name.

Barbara, 21, has only been in Lebanon once before — in a rare peaceful period.

"Sure, I'm scared," she said, "but I'm here because I'm being a good wife" and going to visit relatives.

Many of the passengers, all Lebanese or of Lebanese descent except for two journalists, shared the same fear. They said they were worried about how their families survived the war that they hope has just ended. In some cases, men working in the Gulf were returning to take their families out.

All Are Christians

The passengers had one other thing in common. They were Christians who supported the Israeli ouster of the Palestine Liberation Organization and were optimistic, in varying degrees, that the country, under newly elected President Bashir Gemayel, would return to peace and tranquility after seven years of war.

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ship do you bear me?" he turned to a British reporter and said, "It is all Churchill's fault for bringing the Israelis here."

When permission is granted to sail on to Jneid, however, Capt. Abdulkarim is all sweetness and light on the radio. "Thank you very much. Bye-bye, my friend," he tells the Israeli captain, who answers in what some passengers thought were ominous tones. "Good luck."

**Shipment of Goats**

A Turkish freighter carrying a shipment of goats got pride of place in the harbor. The Ibrahim anchored half a mile out and passengers were taken by a breaking launch into port past the empty beach chairs of two resort hotels.

A lone surfer came out to greet the launch.

Refugees clogged the highway to Beirut, but it was easy to bear when the city was entered.

Suddenly, there was the incessant crackle of automatic weapons fire, sometimes followed by the crump of a rocket-propelled grenade. Nothing to worry about, the veterans said. Just Maronite Christian militia celebrating Mr. Gemayel's victory or the PLO celebrating its "victorious" departure.

The Lebanese were back home again.

hospital ship MV Flora. A Red Cross spokesman, Jean-Jacques Kuz, said 20 of the wounded would be taken to Cyprus and the rest to hospitals in Athens.

Both Lebanon and the PLO contend the number of PLO guerrillas scheduled for evacuation was between 7,100 and 7,500 according to the plan mediated by Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy. But Israel said 3,484 of 8,674 PLO fighters were scheduled for evacuation have left by boat.

France completed its contribution to the multinational peacekeeping force when 450 paratroopers landed at the port at dawn. The contingent reinforced 350 paratroopers scheduled for evacuation two hours after the French.

A contingent of 250 Italian volunteers from the sharpshooters special forces unit came ashore from the landing craft Caorle two hours after the French.

"We brought absolutely everything we will need, including two truckloads of pasta, and that means we will be completely self-sufficient," said an official.

Officials said the development had no connection with the withdrawal of PLO guerrillas from West Beirut.

**An Appeals Court in U.S. Declares Game of Monopoly Can't Be One**

The Associated Press

**SAN FRANCISCO** — The trademark on Monopoly, one of the world's most popular board games, was ruled invalid Thursday by a federal appeals court, which said the word *monopoly* is a generic term.

## Storage Space Dwindles as U.S. Dawdles on Nuclear Waste

By Ben A. Franklin  
New York Times Service

to reduce power or shut down two reactors by 1986, far before their planned expiration.

When the nuclear power industry was new, the assumption was that spent fuel would be chemically reprocessed and enriched to be used again.

But reprocessing was, from the first, technical failure. Then in the 1970s, under Presidents Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter, reprocessing became forbidden lest weapons-grade plutonium obtained in the process fall into unauthorized hands and cause the spread of nuclear arms.

Commercial centralized storage for nuclear waste has been a failure, too.

And the military establishment, which creates 88 percent of the high-level radioactive waste in weapons manufacturing, keeps its nuclear garbage in admitted temporary storage, mostly in huge steel tanks at Hanford, Wash., Barnwell, S.C., and Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Already the commercial nuclear industry is involved in a frantic search for alternatives. Compacting used reactor fuel rods into diminishing storage space at the power plants is one. Another is to ship waste overland to the unlined storage pools of newer power stations. But these stop-gap plans have been tested by environmentalists, whose resort to the courts may block or seriously delay them.

Any plan to ship spent fuel is vulnerable to local legislation in every town and county through which a truck must pass, and many jurisdictions are hostile. New York City adopted a regulation in 1976 barring passage of trucks carrying large amounts of nuclear waste through its streets. In February, a federal judge

upheld this regulation against a federal Transportation Department rule intended to override it.

For three years the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission has been conducting a court-ordered study on the safety and suitability of nuclear waste storage and disposal, that is supposed to make a final determination on the safety issue. But the report will do nothing actually to put into place a disposal system. That is up to Congress, which has been struggling over a nuclear waste bill since 1979.

### Prime Sites

Last week the House Committee on Energy and Commerce approved a study of six "prime sites" identified by government scientists — in Louisiana, Nevada, Mississippi, Texas, Utah and Washington — believed to have the subterranean geology and hydrology required to provide a safe million-year container for the accumulation of nuclear waste.

An amendment pressed by Rep. Trent Lott of Mississippi, the House minority whip, revised the language on population density in a way that barred not only a proposed disposal site at a salt dome near Richton, Miss., in his district, but at all other sites under study as well.

In an analysis of the committee bill, the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment concluded that of the 3,132 counties in the United States, the Lott amendment left only 102 that were sufficiently suited to meet the bill's population standard. All but six of them are west of the Mississippi, and none has been considered geologically acceptable dump site.

The bill would allow some of the nuclear utility industry's backlog of spent reactor fuel to be placed

in temporary, above-ground storage until the permanent repository is completed.

To reach the House floor, the waste disposal bill must still clear the Rules Committee, where it will meet again the opposition of members from the potential recipient states.

Even if it is passed, the nuclear waste measure contains a "states rights" veto. A state's objection to the president's decision to make it the permanent repository of the waste would be final if either the House or the Senate voted to uphold it.

The Senate has already passed a somewhat similar nuclear waste bill, but without the population-density exclusions.

### U.S.-Canada Nuclear Pact

Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. and the U.S. Energy Department signed a five-year agreement Tuesday for research co-operation in the disposal of nuclear waste, United Press International reported from Ottawa.

### Dutch Greenpeace Ruling

An Amsterdam court ruled Thursday that the Greenpeace environmental organization could legally continue to hamper and delay a ship of the Netherlands Energy Research Center from dumping radioactive waste in the Atlantic Ocean, Reuters reported.

But the court said that if the Greenpeace vessel Sirius makes it impossible for the freighter Scheleborg to dump the waste at an internationally approved site off Spain, the organization would be liable to a penalty of 250,000 guilders (\$94,000) per day.

## Weidenbaum Blames 'Horrendous Deficits' On Military Spending

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's insistence on a record expansion of the nation's military budget has defeated administration efforts to control government spending and contributed to "horrendous deficits," Murray L. Weidenbaum, Mr. Reagan's newly departed chief economist, commented.

"On balance, we really haven't cut the budget," Mr. Weidenbaum said in an interview. Instead, the reductions in nondefense programs the president has won from Congress have been fully offset by the unprecedented growth in defense spending sought by Mr. Reagan for 1984 at the latest and eliminate unneeded government regulations.

The deficit for 1982 is now expected to be a record \$109 billion, and next year's deficit is expected by most estimates to range from \$115 billion to more than \$130 billion.

Mr. Weidenbaum expressed particular disenchantment with the rapid growth in defense spending. "We've shifted priorities ... We've cut nondefense spending substantially," he said. "But for the first two years, have we on balance cut the budget, not ignoring defense? No, it's a wash."

Mr. Reagan's long-range military program calls for Defense Department spending of about \$1.6 trillion between 1982 and 1987. Annual spending would grow from \$356 billion in 1982 to \$391 billion in 1987.

Mr. Weinberger could not be reached to comment on Weidenbaum's remarks, but in testimony delivered to Congress last week, the defense secretary argued that any further cuts in his budget "would significantly weaken our defense posture."



Janice Nabors and Curtis L. Nabors Jr., right, attending the burial of Curtis L. Nabors Sr., whose body was brought to Arlington National Cemetery 37 years after his death in Germany.

## A 'Long Saga' Missing Soviet Visitor Ends for an Infantryman

Soldier's Remains Sent To U.S. After 37 Years

By Mike Sager  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Under heavy machine gun and mortar fire, Pfc. Curtis L. Nabors and the three platoons of Company C advanced on the hamlet of Hartungshof in southwest Germany near the French border. It was 1:05 p.m. March 3, 1945.

In three weeks, the Army's 63d Infantry Division would break through the Nazis Siegfried Line on its way across the Rhine and then the Danube. But Pfc. Nabors would not march with the others. Cut down that day by fire from a bunker, the 24-year-old farm boy from Mississippi would be left behind in a field.

Company withdrew seven hours after the attack, and that night German soldiers buried him and two other Americans in an unmarked grave. His wife and young son were told he was missing. They were told he was dead.

Wednesday, more than 37 years later, Pfc. Nabors was accorded his military honors and his three-volley salute on the gentle green hills of Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia.

"Today is the end of a long saga," said his son, Curtis L. Nabors Jr., one of 11 relatives who came to Washington for the burial. He was 3 years old when his father was killed and now is an international management consultant who lives in New Jersey. He bears no trace of the Mississippi accent his father had when he went to war.

"I always knew he was dead, but I always had that outside hope, that little feeling of uncertainty, that gnawing. But now it is gone, that feeling, and I am proud of him and proud of what his country has done for him today. He's an American. He belongs here."

Curtis L. Nabors Sr. did not go to war. A self-taught engineer, he spent the early years of the war as a member of the secret Manhattan District Project, at work on the atomic bomb that would end the war against Japan. "He enlisted because he saw all his friends going to war and coming back wounded, or not coming back at all," his son, now 40, said. "He thought too much of his country not to go."

So on Sept. 9, 1944, Mr. Nabors enlisted. Five months later he entered combat, joining the 254th Regiment of the 63d Infantry at Sarreguemines, France, near the German border. Two weeks later, he was one of 160 men who moved in a diversionary raid against Hartungshof.

His command had hoped the raid would make the defending Germans believe that the town would soon be under a large-scale attack by the entire regiment, 3,500 men, bivouacked just to the south.

The raid was successful, though 27 Americans were wounded and 23 were killed, and the 63d went on to penetrate the line. They later protected Gen. George Patton's right flank as tanks crossed the Rhine River.

Back in Woodlawn, Miss., Janice Nabors and her young son carried on as best they could. Then, in 1947, a German forwarded them the small Bible that Mr. Nabors had carried into battle. Inside was a picture of his infant son.

For years, the Nabors tried to contact the German to find traces of their husband and father. Later, Mrs. Nabors married an Army officer, and in 1953, while her stepfather was stationed in West Germany, Curtis Nabors Jr. went back to Hartungshof, looking for clues. He found none, though Wednesday he said he probably walked within several hundred yards of his father's grave.

In 1974, a construction crew laying a water pipe on the old battlefield discovered Mr. Nabors' dog tag and a St. Christopher's medal given him by a great-aunt. It wasn't until six years later that James Craig, a retired U.S. Army major living in Germany, heard of the discovery. He recovered the tag and the medal, wrote to state officials in Mississippi, and later contacted the family.

A spokesman for Rep. Ford said Wednesday that the congressman and "a majority of this committee have not felt that the administration's bill does anything to rebuild the system or to stabilize the system in the future." He pointed to Mr. Lewis' own study of air traffic control, which found that problems of management and personnel in the FAA went far beyond the question of money.

Rep. Ford has proposed that some of those who struck be rehired, and challenges Mr. Lewis' contention that under civil service regulations, if any are rehired all would have to be.

Young Nabors took the question to the Defense Department and the Army Adjutant General's Memorial Affairs Division took over the search.

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There are other ways to save money.

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with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

Save these other ways. Telephone Company Calling Card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

Save nights & weekends. Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable. Now you'll get more mileage for your money.

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## In the Shadow of the Dollar

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

Congress is annoyed. United States truckers, it says, don't get a fair shake in Canada. So it has declared a moratorium on new licenses for Canadian truckers until Canada changes its discriminatory ways.

That, of course, is not the end of the matter. Manitoba has retaliated with a moratorium on route licenses for U.S. truckers. Other provinces, which under Canadian law control the routes, will surely follow suit.

It is hard, at this point, to say who is right. But it's clear that both countries lose from interference in open trade and investment. Self-interest should be motive enough for Canadians to curb growing protectionism.

And the United States, for its part, should recognize the frustrations of Canadians in living in the shadow of an economic giant. Disputes like this are more likely settled by compromise than by chauvinistic posturing.

Canadian and U.S. truckers have long shared rights to transport goods across the border. The controversy over new licenses follows from deregulation on the U.S. side, and recession on both.

Until the late 1970's it was tough for any trucker to obtain new route authority in either country. Then, just as the recession hit hard, deregulation in the United States opened the door to Canadian as well as U.S. companies. U.S. competitors protested that they had a tougher time in Canada than Canadians did in the United States. With thousands of teamsters out of work, the Interstate Commerce Commission took the complaints seriously.

The commission suspended route applications by Canadians pending an investigation of the charges. Congress has formalized the deal: no more licenses for two years. The suspension may be lifted only if the president affirms that Canada has had a change of heart. If this were an isolated incident it

would be possible to ignore. The cost to consumers from a loss of international competition is probably modest. But the dispute reflects a general souring of economic relations that could mean substantial losses for both countries.

The Canadian economy is in trouble, with unemployment and inflation at record highs. Many Canadians blame Washington. If only U.S. interest rates were lower and American business less exploitative, they say, life would be rosy.

Such views are simplistic. Stagflation in Canada predicated the U.S. interest-rate explosion. American-owned businesses are no more exploitative than native concerns operating under Canadian law. But the Trudeau government has shamelessly seized on resentment of U.S. influence in Canada. It is forcing energy companies to the south to sell their assets to Canadians at bargain rates. Its Foreign Investment Review Agency unfairly hobbles U.S. citizens who want to make direct investments.

The urge to bite back is tempting — and should be resisted. First, any move to limit Canadian investment or shut out Canadian business hurts us as much as it hurts them. More important, it is unlikely to prompt Canadians to mend their ways. Protectionism only breeds more protectionism.

The better approach is quiet diplomacy, with a goal, in the case of trucking, of guaranteeing U.S. companies an equal shot at new route authority. More generally, the goal should be a softening of Canada's harsh restrictions on direct United States investment.

There is little chance the Trudeau government will repeal anti-U.S. laws, but it might be persuaded to interpret them more liberally. Far from the television cameras, diplomacy may yet show Canadians where their real interests lie.

## Farewell to Ma Bell

From THE WASHINGTON POST

Harold H. Greene's order in the telephone case sets in motion the most extraordinary reorganization in the history of American industry. As a matter of law it is, no doubt, less important than the Supreme Court's decision in 1911 breaking up Standard Oil. But in its immediate impact on the economy, the effect of this order may well be greater.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, a legal and nationwide monopoly most of its life, will now split off its local operating companies. It will proceed to turn itself into a profoundly different kind of company as it enters the hotly competitive computer and data processing businesses. These changes will ultimately affect nearly every American who uses a phone.

Judge Greene's service to the public has been incalculable. The original draft of the agreement, worked out between AT&T and the Justice Department last winter, left him in a peculiar position. With the arrival of the Reagan administration, the Justice Department had swung to a view excessively favorable to AT&T. It was left to the judge to restore a balance among the many contending interests. He has accomplished that work with great distinction, in the order that has now gone into effect.

But despite the happy outcome, it is difficult not to feel a degree of uneasiness at the degree of discretion that this procedure left

to one judge. Not every judge would have responded so skillfully. Ideally, the issues here should have been guided by congressional legislation.

That did not happen because Congress was unable to pass a bill this summer. Questions had to be settled and, as frequently happens when Congress failed to act, the responsibility fell to the courts.

Rep. Timothy Wirth's bill was beaten by the shrill campaign that AT&T ran against it, generating anxiety to the point of panic among some of the company's shareholders and employees.

But it is also necessary to say that the congressional process itself contributed to the bill's collapse. To get the necessary majorities, Mr. Wirth kept having to write into it protections for more and more interests, making it more and more cumbersome and awkward.

It's a fair summary to say that the AT&T case followed the less-desirable route, through the courts, to the more satisfactory outcome, in Judge Greene's order. When the order has been carried out, in a year and a half, Congress will both have the opportunity and the responsibility to return to this compelling subject and, if necessary, impose its own judgment on the direction that the new telecommunications industry is taking.

## Other Editorial Opinion

### Paris Shooting

The Jews of the Marais believed they were finished with anti-Semitism. The quiet quarter of Paris had once known their agony: Here French Jews were rounded up by the Vichy government and sent to the Nazi extermination camps. But when the war ended, survivors of the Holocaust came back, joined by Jews from North Africa. The Marais rebuilt itself, and the Jewish community baked matzo and observed the religious holy days and celebrated weddings without fear.

But the peace of the Marais was shattered recently by machine guns. Four terrorists blasted their way into a Jewish restaurant, firing indiscriminately at diners and waiters. Six people were killed.

Direct Action, the craven terrorist group which claimed responsibility for the Marais attack, said it was retaliating for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The victims of the attack were not Israelis, nor did they have anything to do with invading Lebanon. They were as innocent as the Lebanese caught in the deadly crossfire between Israel and the P.L.O. The logic of slaughter was the logic of Hitler, who insanely blamed the Jews for the defeat of Germany in World War I and burned them in the ovens of Auschwitz.

Israel rose out of the ashes of the Holoc-

ast, settled by Jews who vowed never again to live as a powerless minority in a nation not their own.

Israel has its own threats and problems, its errors and history to overcome. It cannot alone protect Jews from anti-Semitism. Outraged people of all lands must decry the slayings in Paris and give anti-Semites no chance to raise their ugly heads at this time of international crisis.

— The Herald American (Boston).

### Pakistan's Relations

Since Pakistan became an independent nation in 1947, it has been the mainstay of U.S. defensive strategy in Southern Asia. Paki-

stan's neighbor, India, by contrast, for some time to live up to the idealistic image that Nehru sought to give it. As American relations with China improved, India and Pakistan found it possible to thwart their relations somewhat, but with the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan a new phase of coolness began. Now, however, it looks as though the Indian government is beginning to seek friendlier relations with its immediate neighbors and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's recent visit to Washington may be seen as a step in improving ties to the U.S. as well.

— The Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### AUG. 27: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1907: Socialism and the U.S.

**PARIS** — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Socialism does not make much headway in the United States. This fact caused some lamentation at the recent Socialist Congress in Stuttgart. The chief matter for surprise in this respect is that the European party leaders should have been so ignorant of the labor conditions in the United States as to expect their doctrines could find ready acceptance there. From a practical standpoint Socialism can do nothing for the American wage-worker that is not already done for him by the existing labor organizations. From a political standpoint it is difficult to understand how the working classes could exercise a greater influence than they do at present."

#### 1932: Death for Nazis

**PARIS** — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "The verdict of the special court at Berlin, calling capital sentences on the heads of five Nazis, may precipitate a clash between Hitler's Brownshirt cohorts and the civil power. Whether a crisis can be averted now depends on the manner in which the Reich government handles a situation of unprecedented difficulty. It is bidding its time, but has made it quite clear that it will not hesitate to resort to drastic measures to uphold justice and the authority of the state. The trial revealed that the five were guilty of murder of the most vicious kind. The victim was dragged out of his sleep and done to death by kicks in the neck."

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## Rip Van Reagan: Another Look at His Foreign Policy

By Philip Geyelin

**WASHINGTON** — More than two years ago, in mid-1980, candidate Ronald Reagan struck me (and I so wrote) as a figure almost wholly out of touch with the context and content of current events ... a sort of Rip Van Reagan emerging sleepily out of some California Cattails with a world view and a sense of what's needed to set things right that seemed wonderfully suited for the early 1950's.

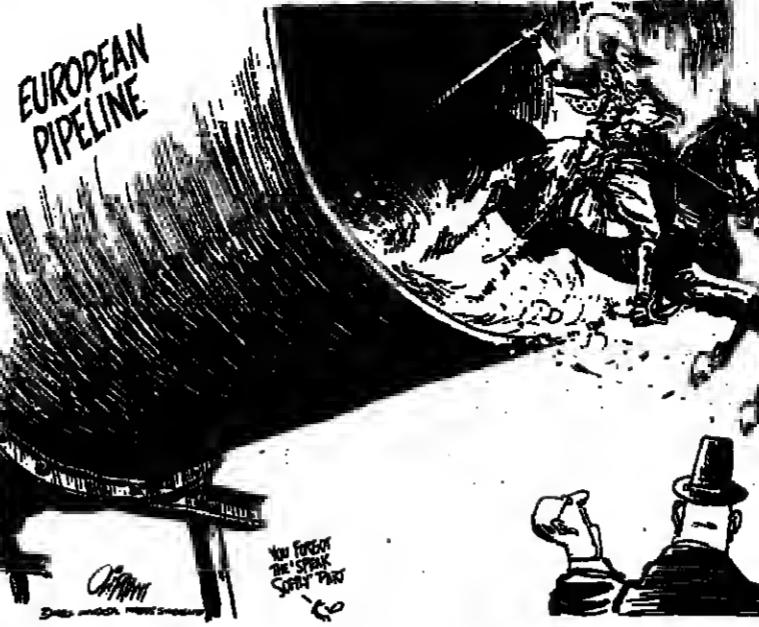
The most interesting question, it seemed to me then, was not how much Reagan knew about foreign policy but whether he knew enough to know how much he didn't know.

An update is in order, what with one thing and another: the Lebanese crisis and the promise of a heavy new U.S. peace initiative in the Middle East; the gas pipeline fight with the Europeans; Poland still in thrall to martial law, despite our anti-Soviet sanctions; a constructive compromise of U.S. conflicts of interest over China; no real results in arms control and still less in the struggle against Soviet-Cuban mischief-making in El Salvador and Central America; the Falklands experience.

Clearly, Ronald Reagan has come a long way in his knowledge of what he didn't know. But just as clearly, his emergence from the world of the 1950's has some distance to go.

By way of a benchmark, these are the things that seemed to me to be missing from candidate Reagan's world view in 1980:

"The inevitable decline in this country's influence in the Atlantic Alliance ... the fundamentally altered



state of the Mideast ... the strategic significance of the new U.S. relationship with China ... the clamorous and conflicting demands on this country's resources as they affected his promise of massive increases in defense spending ... the difficulty of restoring U.S. prestige and power in the world while regularly proclaiming military inferiority ... the homegrown discontent in Third-World nations, rooted in social and economic deprivations, however much exploited from the outside by the all-pervasive communist menace."

Candidate Reagan, you will recall, was going to restore "official" relations with Taiwan, scrap the SALT II treaty, deploy the neutron bomb in Europe and hammer together an anti-Soviet defense alliance between Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the United States.

He spoke of the Palestinians as "refugees" in a way that suggested they had no real grievance and no justifiable purpose in their efforts to establish a homeland of their own.

The Reagan administration's current meddling and meddling in Central America suggests that some part of his old view of the world still holds.

No real effort has been made to

reconcile profound differences between Reagan's approach to East-West relations and that of most Europeans. The result has to be a scrambled signal to the Soviets, or perhaps a signal to the Chinese, that he means to pursue a policy of economic sanctions as a means of influencing Soviet behavior in Poland, or elsewhere, does little to "restore" respect for the United States as leader of the West.

None of this is to discount significant accommodations to reality. The new China deal was struck at a cost of erasing the old Reagan true be-

lievers. Acceptance of Camp David as the only sound basis for advancing the Middle East peace process is no less welcome for being late in coming. Reconciliation to SALT II and recognition of the need to proceed with disarmament talks as the price for U.S. nuclear deployments in Europe are sensible accommodations, too.

But projected huge increases in defense spending remain sacrosanct, in the face of swelling budget deficits, record unemployment, and other evidence of an open-ended and debilitating economic crisis. Here again, the signal sent forth to allies and adversaries is not one of strength, but of infirmity.

A nation that feels compelled to advertise its inferiority by plunging into an unprecedented peacetime rearmament may earn respect for its resolve and its intentions. But the advertisement remains a way of saying that, for the time being, it is outgunned and in a poor position to hang tough.

In short, what one finds in an examination of Ronald Reagan's progression over the past two years is a series of pluses and minuses — good no plan for an orderly and sensible reconciliation of this country's overseas commitments and its capabilities.

Ronald Reagan persists in experiencing the unexplainable: that he can kill an Argentine dictator off in the Falklands; that he can't get Menachem Begin to get rid of the PLO; that he wants to bring the fractious Allies to a standstill. Retaliation remains at war with reality. In his administration's continued foreign policy.

The Washington Post

## What Will the Cubans Do About Radio Marti? Retaliate

By Wayne S. Smith

what it hopes to gain from Radio Marti. Evolutionary change has been suggested as one objective. But that is supposed to work is difficult to understand, especially since, as the administration itself emphasizes, the Cuban people have little input into their government's decision-making process.

Some senior spokesmen have said Radio Marti will raise the cost to Castro and thus force him to abandon his interventionist policies in Central America and Africa. Past experience, however, indicates Castro is likely to react by becoming more rather than less obstreperous.

On the other hand, he has already offered several times to begin serious negotiations and has emphasized that he is willing to discuss all issues. The United States has so far not taken him up on this offer. The question must therefore be asked: why set up Radio Marti to achieve something that might better be pursued through negotiations? Indeed, if we do the first, we may close off options to the second.

There is no doubt as to how the Cubans will react to Radio Marti. They will jam it, but they will also begin deliberately to interfere with our commercial broadcasts.

We may view this as an irrational and illegal response, but the Cubans see it as a matter of self-defense. They see it against a background of past U.S. efforts to get at them — the Bay of Pigs, assassination attempts, clandestine CIA radio stations, etc.

Certainly the administration has not been able to explain exactly

VOA is seen as part of the long-

established rules of the game, as is Radio Havana. Radio Marti, however, is believed by Havana to be part of an aggressive attempt by Washington at destabilization and will draw a strong reaction.

Senior State Department officials have insisted that Radio Marti and the problem of interference are unrelated. This is simply not true.

The problem of interference is a longstanding one. But there were high hopes that negotiations could neutralize the problem. Cuba pulled out of those talks as a result of our announcement of Radio Marti. The administration could have it both ways. It could augment broadcasting to Cuba through VOA, and it could also resume negotiations on interference.

But the administration seems determined to blunder ahead with Radio Marti. When the radio war is upon us, let the administration not claim to have had no part in provoking it.

In the final analysis, however, the most compelling argument against Radio Marti is not Castro's strong reaction. We certainly cannot allow our actions to be circumscribed by his likes and dislikes.

No, the strongest argument

against Radio Marti is simply that it is a bad idea. It would do nothing to solve our Cuban problem. It would produce results exactly the opposite of those intended.

The writer was chief of the U.S. Interests Section in Havana until his recent retirement from the State Department. The article was contributed to The Washington Post.



## It's Time to Find a New Beach for Soviet Envoys in U.S.

By Sydney H. Schanberg

Still, for all this, it's going to be hard for the civil rights division to sell the American people on the notion that a collection of Russian bureaucrats, diplomats and spies constitutes a subversive group.

Glen Cove's mayor, Alan Parente, was probably closer to the pulse in Peoria when he said, as he took away the beach privileges: "This was done in protest against our government's permitting the Soviets to occupy a residence in Glen Cove, tax-free, and turning it against our national interests."

So Glen Cove is now rejecting the protests of the State Department, which intones orotundly: "Discriminatory actions such as [those] taken by Glen Cove interfere with [the] communications about France's immigration policy."

I agree. But the problem now is how to

## Group Bans 2 Churches For Apartheid

### World Reform Alliance Had Warned Afrikaners

By Marjorie Hyer  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The two Dutch Reformed churches that joined the loyalties of more than half of South Africa's white Afrikaners have been voted out of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches for the "heresy" of racial segregation.

After more than six hours of unbridled debate and prayer Wednesday night, the alliance meeting in Ottawa, voted 221 to 20, with five abstentions, to suspend the Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk and the Nederduits Hervormde Kerk.

Support of South Africa's strict segregationist policy by the two churches has long been a sore point. The action by the alliance came after years of warnings and resolutions condemning apartheid.

The blow to the segregated churches was expected to be compounded Thursday, when the alliance was to elect its president for the next five years. The only nominee was the Rev. Alan Boesak of the colored, or mixed-race branch of the South African Reformed Church. He would be the first nonwhite to head the 107-year-old alliance.

The alliance groups about 150 churches of the Reformed, Presbyterian, and Congregational traditions in 76 countries. It has no judicial authority over member churches, but promotes international cooperation among them and provides a forum to resolve debates and unify church practices around the world.

**Virtually Isolated**

Separation of the two churches is expected to deepen divisions between Afrikaners and coloreds in South Africa even as Prime Minister P. W. Botha is trying to draw them together.

The vote leaves the churches virtually isolated. They withdrew from the World Council of Churches more than a decade ago because of the council's stand against racism and white domination.

The Afrikaans churches broke off from the Dutch mother church and the South African Council of Churches for the same reasons. The latter action set the two churches apart from the rest of South Africa's churches — Roman Catholic, Anglican, Methodist and Congregational — all of which have condemned apartheid.

The alliance set three conditions for lifting the suspension: that black Christians are no longer excluded; especially from Holy Communion; that the churches adopt a formal, "unequivocal" statement rejecting apartheid; and that they provide "concrete support in word and deed" for those who suffer under the system of apartheid."



President Samora Machel of Mozambique welcomed Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at the Maputo airport Wednesday. Mrs. Gandhi was on a two-day official visit to Mozambique.

## India Seeks Leading Role in Nonaligned Group

By William Claiborne  
*Washington Post Service*

**NEW DELHI** — India, almost assured of hosting the seventh summit of nonaligned nations next year, hopes to assume leadership of the nonaligned movement for the next three years and also to enhance its role in global affairs.

Although the summit, which is expected to be held here in February or March, almost certainly will boost India's world role, it also likely to dredge up U.S.-Indian differences on issues that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Reagan glossed over in their meeting in Washington last month.

The gathering of the members of the 97-nation movement is also likely to focus attention on a few issues on which India has stymied, including its abstentions on United Nations resolutions condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. An overwhelming majority of nonaligned nations voted for the resolutions.

There has been no formal announcement of the venue of the nonaligned summit, which was originally scheduled to be in Baghdad in September, and Indian officials vigorously deny having courted the movement to hold it in New Delhi. Instead, they say India is prepared to host the summit if that is the movement's choice.

### In Favor of India

On Aug. 9, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, faced with opposition by some nonaligned nations who feared Iranian bombing attacks during the summit, offered in a personal message to Mrs. Gandhi to stand down in favor of India, provided that the movement's foreign ministers meet in Baghdad next month in ratty Iraq as the site of the eighth summit in 1985.

Cuba, host of the last summit and current leader of the movement, insisted that the foreign ministers meet in Havana. Hence the stalemate that has delayed formal announcement of New Delhi as the site of the eighth summit in 1985.

### Influence Declined

Its influence had slipped as a result of the Chinese-Indian war and two wars on the subcontinent in 1965 and 1971, but it was in the past two years that it found itself directly at odds with a majority of nonaligned nations.

the movement by abstaining on three UN resolutions calling for Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan and casting similar abstentions on resolutions calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia.

Indian officials said those abstentions were irrelevant to India's leadership role among the nonaligned nations and denied that its stature in the movement had been diminished by them or by its persistent close ties to the Soviet Union.

The implications of India's ascendancy to the leadership of the nonaligned upon U.S.-Indian relations seem even broader, and U.S. diplomats in New Delhi are following the summit developments closely.

Of particular importance to the United States is the Middle East issue, since it is likely that reeved U.S. effort on the Camp David peace process will coincide with the start of the nonaligned summit. Indian officials stressed, however, that the agenda and the Gandhi-Reagan meeting should be viewed as having little correlation. "What was clear from that visit was that while there was a change of tone, there was an insistence by both sides that there was no change on substantive issues of difference. There was a change of tone, but no change of policy," an Indian official said.

### ■ Ministers' Meeting

Reuters reported from Niamey, Niger, that some Asian nonaligned nations are questioning the legality of Iraq's calling a ministers' meeting in Baghdad.

Iraq proposed that the foreign ministers should meet in Baghdad Sept. 2 and 3 after it had offered to withdraw as host of the summit on Sept. 10. Iraq had campaigned to have the summit postponed or the venue shifted to another capital.

Iraq and Iran have been at war for 23 months, and their delegations to the annual foreign ministers' conference of the Islamic Conference Association in Niger may have swapped insults and mutual accusations of responsibility for the war.

## U.S. Sees Progress in Talks on Stopping War in Namibia

By Bernard D. Nossiter  
*New York Times Service*

**UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.** — U.S. officials have indicated that some progress has been made, after another round of talks in Angola, toward halting the war between South Africa and guerrilla forces seeking the independence of South-West Africa (Namibia).

The officials declined to provide details to support their optimism Wednesday, but one said the talks had dealt with a proposed withdrawal of South African troops from Angola and a pullback deeper into Angola by Cuban and Namibian guerrilla forces.

In the latest exchange, a State Department official said, the United States was represented by Frank G. Wisner, deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs. For five days, he conferred

with President Eduardio dos Santos, Foreign Minister Paavo Jorge and other Angolan leaders.

The negotiations are regarded as the key to carrying out a UN plan to free Namibia from South African control and allow it to become independent. The United States has been talking with Angola since last fall.

The guerrillas of the South-West Africa Peoples Organization, and the seven African nations directly promoting their cause, insist that there can be no link between Namibia's freedom and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

**Initial Phase**

But UN officials recognize that the independence plan must begin with a cease-fire and that South Africa is unlikely to accept one without the Cuban armed presence being neutralized. It is this objective

that the United States is pursuing. The U.S. officials will meet again with the Angolans at a still undetermined date.

In an initial phase, it is expected that South African troops, some of whom reportedly patrol as deep as 150 miles (240 kilometers) into Angola, would retreat across the border to Namibia. The Cubans and the guerrilla forces would pull back inside Angola, clearing the way for an eventual Cuban withdrawal.

The slow pace of the talks has worried some Africans and UN officials who fear a loss of diplomatic momentum. There had been hopes for a cease-fire beginning Aug. 15.

A parallel set of talks has been taking place in New York between five Western nations — the United States, Canada, West Germany,

## To Taiwanese, Reunification Issue Is a Matter of Maintaining Lifestyle

By Steve Lohr  
*New York Times Service*

**TAIPEI** — To the people of Taiwan, their government's unceasing call for "recovery of the mainland" is a hollow exhortation.

The political arithmetic of Taiwan is as follows: At least 90 percent of the population of this island in the East China Sea are native Taiwanese, but nearly all of the key government posts are held by former mainlanders who fled to Taiwan in the late 1940s, when the Communists came to power.

The Nationalists, led by Chiang Kai-shek, took Taiwan by force. Chiang Kai-shek, whose likeness in pictures, paintings and statues is

seen everywhere in Taiwan, is a hero by fiat.

Still, most Taiwanese seem as distrustful of their government as of Peking's promise in its armistice agreement last week with Washington to strive for a "peaceful solution to the Taiwan question." China considers Taiwan its province. In overtures to Taiwan, China has promised the islanders that in a reunited nation their economic system and pattern of living need not change.

### A Way of Life

When people here are asked about the possibility of linking up with the mainland, the reply that comes back again and again is, "Only if we can keep our way of life." The diplomatic and political machinations along the China-U.S.-Taiwan triangle are of little interest to them. The central concern is maintaining a way of life that most of them doubt could be accommodated within a Communist ideology.

Another example of the growth of Taiwan's unusually high savings rate, with people squirreling away about 30 percent of their income. "People here save so much because they can still remember when they were poor," said Sun Chen, vice chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development.

The streets of Taipei are packed with thousands of small shops and pediatric operations. Shops selling electronics goods are close by.

"Stake Alley," where people can drink a potion of Chinese wine, snake venom and blood from its heart, which is ripped out of the wriggling reptile while you watch.

### Haven of Capitalism

Taiwan is a haven of entrepreneurial capitalism — although some heavy industry is state-owned. Though political expression is controlled, most economic activity is not. Four-fifths of Taiwan's commercial enterprises are run by their founders. The nation has the feel of restless energy about it that comes when people have a direct stake in something they have built.

Taiwan also has the excesses of unrestrained commercialism. Air pollution can be suffocating, especially at this time of year when the weather is tropical. Sex is for sale everywhere. Policemen, it is said, can be bought.

Yet in the balance, people prefer the life on the island side of the Strait of Formosa and do not think it would continue under any reunification formula. "A Communist country can bend only so far before it is no longer Communist," a Taiwanese lawyer said.

In its rapid development, Taiwan seems to be a country that has not paused to catch its breath or adjust perceptions to the changes of circumstance. It is a nation in most big cities brag about how bad their traffic is. By that standard, the more than 2 million residents of Taipei have a lot to brag about. Cars crowd the streets, and hordes of small motorcycles dart and weave around cars, trucks and pedestrains. There are 4.5 million motorcycles in the country. The small motorcycle is the family sedan of Taiwan.

Taipei's traffic is a mirror of the nation, according to one theorist. Taiwan has posted one of the world's fastest growth rates over the past two decades. Per capita income of nearly \$2,400 gives it the highest standard of living of any nation except Japan.

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Gesturing toward the street, he added: "I just don't think it could ever go this far. Our way of life would be changed."

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## CIA Sees Limited Progress By China on Military Goals

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — China's military modernization program is making "limited progress" but still has far to go before Peking attains an up-to-date fighting machine, according to CIA analysts.

Their report was part of a compendium of papers released Wednesday by the congressional Joint Economic Committee assessing China's campaign of "Four Modernizations" in its upgrade in trade, agriculture, military forces, and science and technology.

The CIA analysts, Sydney H. Jammies and G. Lawrence Lamborn, wrote that "although China's defense modernization is still in an early stage and undoubtedly faces severe tests, the program is making limited progress."

### Need for Stability

But they said the program will be successful "only if the nation enjoys prolonged political stability, retains access to foreign capital and technology, avoids costly foreign military campaigns and moves forward in higher priority efforts to modernize agriculture, industry and science and technology."

The analysts noted that "China evidently views the Soviet Union as a long-term rather than as an immediate danger, and defense modernization probably will con-

tinue to hold the lowest priority among the Four Modernizations."

While Chinese armed forces should achieve "limited gains" by 1985, the analysts said, "weaknesses in China's electronics industry will prevent the wide-scale introduction of new radars, sonars and other electronic equipment. Tactical mobility and logistical support will continue to be hampered by shortages of vehicles and by limited capacity for repair and maintenance."

"And although new ground force equipment such as air defense and anti-tank missiles will appear in limited numbers, their production will fall far short" of the Chinese Army's needs, they said.

**Jet Burns Up in Japan; All 138 Aboard Saved**

The Associated Press

**TOKYO** — A Nansen Airlines Boeing 737 was almost totally destroyed by fire after skidding off the end of a runway on a southern Japanese island Thursday, but a quick evacuation prevented any serious injuries among the 133 passengers and five crew.

The domestic airliner skidded about 100 yards off the end of the runway at Ishigaki, a small island southwest of Okinawa.

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## Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	P/E	Div.
S&P 500	909.27	912.21	907.52	910.52	15.72	—
Small Stocks	115.48	117.22	114.24	117.22	11.10	—
Utilities	240.52	253.68	242.50	242.50	11.00	—
Trans.	20.57	21.21	19.58	21.21	0.37	—

## Standard &amp; Poors Index

	Volume	Avg. Up	Avg. Down	New Highs	New Lows	Chg.
Composite	10,700,200	1,700	1,600	1,110	1,020	+1.10
Industrials	10,243,200	1,620	1,520	1,040	950	+1.10
Utilities	5,717,200	1,210	1,120	1,000	900	+1.00
Trans.	20,570	21.21	19.58	21.21	19.58	+0.37

## Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sell	Chg.
Ave 25	22,050	22,050	0
Ave 30	22,057	22,057	0
Ave 22	21,781	21,823	+32
Ave 19	15,710	16,116	+416

## Market Summary, Aug. 26

## Market Diaries

## NYSE Stock Index

## AMEX Stock Index

## NYSE Most Actives

## AMEX Most Actives

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

## Bonds

## Utilities

## Industrials

## Crops

## Metals

## Minerals

## Transport

## New Issues

## New Bonds

## New Utilities

## New Industrials

## New Crops

## New Metals

## New Minerals

## New Transport

## New New Issues

## New New Bonds

## New New Utilities

## New New Industrials

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## New New New New New Minerals

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## New Transport

## New Issues

## New Bonds

## New Utilities

## WEEKEND

Aug. 27, 1982

Page 7W

## Seducing the Shopper

by Joan Dupont

**B**AILLY, France — Château de Mesnil-Blaise, in this town in Normandy, has a romantic watchtower and picture windows and is wired for the latest in stereo sound and video. Bruno Rapaille ("Love Is Not Enough" slept here, as did Arthur Janov ("The Primal Scream") and Ivan Illich ("Deschooling Society"), for the castle is headquarters for Cloihare Rapaille's group-therapy sessions and guest seminars.

Rapaille, 42, is a cross between Renaissance man — Leonardo is his role model — and marketing guru, a Jungian with anti-psychiatry leanings and the Midas touch. He has just completed a study on the subject of seduction, backed by cosmetics companies, and is at work on a spin-off, a six-hour film for television. "The film will have an international cast and distribution," he says. "The only male consultant to F (for Femina) Magazine in Paris, he masterminded its summer issue on seduction."

Rapaille is no armchair psychiatrist. He heads Rapaille International, a consulting firm with bases in Paris, Geneva and Tokyo. "We take the Jungian concept of cultural archetypes and apply it to market research." His several degrees and professions include a doctorate in psychology, a diplomatic career in Nicaragua and chairs at Michigan State University and the Sorbonne. Author of some 10 books, he is considered a specialist in parent-child relations: "Understanding One's Parents" is a best seller.

The seduction study was launched by L'Oréal in 1979 and Dior and Rochas then climbed aboard: "L'Oréal was trying to manufacture a single product that could work worldwide," Rapaille explains. "First, they developed a body milk, but it just didn't fill the bill. For instance, it didn't work in the United States, where women shower twice a day."

Rapaille found that success on the international market depended on a specifically French seal of approval. "We discovered that in the 12 countries we studied, the Parisienne is considered the ultimate in appeal." He advised L'Oréal to stick to a Parisian image. "The American woman by comparison is too natural, too hygienic, she has no mystery," he says. "Seduction, you see, is a question of creating illusion. It goes against nature. In nature, you don't undress to mate, you dress up."

Modes of dressing up or down differ from one culture to another. Focusing on courtship patterns, Rapaille picked the collective unconscious of adults and children from Japan to Sicily. "We evoked earliest memories and sensed incidents that crop up in daydreams."

In Japan, courtship is elaborately coded. All the attention is focused on the woman's face and neck. She is not supposed to speak or look at a man. Buck teeth or cross eyes are considered cute, breasts and legs don't matter. The idea is that everything be small, cute. In an ideal courtship, the man drives the woman around in his car. They don't have to look each other in the eye, and they can talk. Since sexual harmony is not an objective in marriage, there is less disappointment. Japanese men care more about performing in their jobs; women wield power in their home and community."

Outside marriage, however, there is a fierce eroticism, the kind that kills, Rapaille says. "It goes with alcohol, with solitary contemplation, and leads to violent acts, from castration to hare-kiri," he explains. As an illustration, he notes that a Western manufacturer ran a test screening of his shampoo commercial for a panel of Japanese men and women. The ad showed a man's hand running through a woman's hair. The panel was asked to imagine what happened next: 29 out of 30 Japanese said the man pulled out a sword and severed the woman's head.

He describes the culture of Anglo-Saxons as dry: "They use a lot of fat, and talcum powder — nothing must shine because grease coocones fat. Being thin is a sign of wealth: to choose to be thin, you have to be rich. To other cultures, fat means prosperity."

Latin beauties shine. "In Italy, sexiness in a woman is looking as though she can bear children — she should have big breasts and hips. Children are proof of the man's virility, his wealth." Whereas the American man, according to Rapaille, seems to want to keep his mother figure to himself. He's attracted to women with big breasts but no hips. "He doesn't want the woman to have other children — he is the child."

Like American women, German women are sporty and hygienic. Rapaille insists. "But German eroticism has a dark side. There is suppressed homosexuality and a self-destructive streak. Look at Nina Hagen, the German punk star. She embodies this morbid punk tendency." As for the Englishwoman: "She doesn't exist ... for the Englishman. She is the biggest consumer of beauty products — twice as much as the Frenchwoman — because she must do twice as much to get a man's



Cloihare Rapaille.

attention. For the Englishman shares his time, his thoughts and feelings with other men."

The French have a unique position, Rapaille, a Frenchman, predictably says. "Perhaps the Frenchman cares more about eroticism," he continues. The Frenchman does not work as hard as the Japanese, and he makes love in bed more than the American, who still seems to prefer sex in his car — or so the three-year study shows.

"In Godard's 'Breathless,' you see Jean-Paul Belmondo jump out of his car in the middle of traffic to pick up a girl's skirt. That's not the Frenchman. He wants to see what's underneath. The French pride themselves on being skirt-chasers, it's a tradition."

Rapaille himself is less easy to pigeonhole. As well as writing the six-hour film, he is preparing a weekly television show on the dynamics of couples. Rapaille International and his passion for polo keep him moving with the jet set. His idea of leisure — giving costumed banquets that end up to jazz sessions — can charm or unnerve. Bruno Bettelheim, for one, didn't bat an eye when Rapaille greeted him decked out in frills and gray velvet. These days Rapaille favors embroidered warrior jackets by the Japanese couturier Kansai. Thus dressed, he strides his domain, accompanied by Lord, his Great Dane.

Rapaille is not shy about discussing his achievements or his modest background. His mother, who does all the cooking, holds court in the chateau kitchen, telling tales of the lean years, when she raised him on her own. "She never let me feel there was anything I couldn't do," he says.

Now that he has a grip on luxury, he is not about to let go. Wherever he may be, a chauffeur awaits him in a Rolls-Royce, equipped with bar, television and telephone. "Can you see me in a Renault?" he asks. Rapaille knows that cars, like chateaus, are proper settings for seduction. ■

## Advice on Aging From an Old Master

by Philip M. Boffey

**W**ASHINGTON — B.F. Skinner, the 78-year-old patriarch of behavioral psychology, took to the podium at a psychologists' convention here this week and gave a first-person report on how to cope with the failing memory and diminished intellectual powers of old age.

The secret, he said, lies in creating a stimulating environment, devising little memory tricks, working fewer hours and giving the brain plenty of time to rest between serious intellectual exertions.

"Leisure should be relaxed," he cautioned. "Possibly you like complicated puzzles, or chess, or other demanding intellectual games. Give them up. If you want to continue to be intellectually productive you must risk the contempt of your younger acquaintances and freely admit that you read detective stories."

Skinner's lecture on "Intellectual Self-Management in Old Age" was an offbeat highlight on the opening day of the 90th annual convention of the American Psychological Association. The gaunt, white-haired behaviorist, who has spent most of his professional life at Harvard experimenting with pigeons and rats, offered his insights to the psychologists as "a case history."

It was a rare personal glimpse at how a renowned scientist deals with the problems of declining powers — a far more touching statement than the typical scientific paper delivered here, discussing "cognitive development" or "intergenerational affinities" in groups of anonymous subjects.

His speech drew frequent laughter and hearty applause from a standing-room-only audience of the young and middle-aged. Many spectators flocked around the podium afterward to get his autograph on their programs.

Skinner is best known for his controversial theory that human behavior is controlled not by free will but rather by what he calls positive and negative reinforcements meted out by culture and environment. He has sometimes been called "fascistic" for suggesting societies might improve human behavior through reinforcement, much as laboratory animals are conditioned to perform certain tasks.

But when he talked about such reinforcements here they seemed a benign way to ward off the "decay and rot" of old age. Much of what we call aging, he said, is not simply an inexorable biological process, but rather a change in the physical and social environment. As vision, hearing and taste fade, and erogenous tissues grow less sensitive, the elderly become bored, discouraged and depressed. They are no longer receiving powerful reinforcement from the world around them, and fewer things seem worth doing. But that can be changed, he said. Foods can be highly flavored, pornography can be used to extend sexuality into old age, those who can't read can

listen to book recordings, and glasses and hearing aids help.

But aging scholars, he lamented, face an additional special problem: "It is characteristic of old people not to think clearly, coherently logically or, in particular, creatively." Skinner acknowledged that he now finds it harder to "think big thoughts" without losing the thread from one part of a chapter to another. The remedy for that, he suggested, is a rigid outline that constrains against "scattered nattering and inconsistencies and repetition."

"One of the more distressing experiences of old age is discovering that a point you have just made — so significant, so beautifully expressed — was made by you in something you published a long time ago," Skinner added. But one can promote new thoughts by said, by moving into a new field or acquiring a new intellectual style.

The real problem in old age is "not so much how to have ideas as how to have them when you can use them," he added. Typically, they pop up in the middle of the night and are forgotten when you need them. So, the minute you get a thought, jot it down or dictate it to a recorder before it escapes.

The same tactic works well if you're one of those who bears the weatherman's warn of rain and then 10 minutes later leaves, forgetting the umbrella. Skinner's solution: Hang the umbrella on the doorknob the minute you hear the weather report.

Many an aging scholar stops working and waits for the well-deserved kudos. Skinner said, and others try to bold a restless audience with name-dropping and personal reminiscences.

"I have been guilty of a bit of that name-dropping myself, and I have been wallowing in reminiscence lately in writing my autobiography," he acknowledged. "The trouble is that it takes you backward. You begin to live your life in the wrong direction."

His solution was to being rectified, judging from this year's convention offerings. There were sessions on the emotional and psychological processes of aging, mental health services for the elderly, religion and the aging, depression in old age, critical life events for older adults and problems of retirement, among others.

That neglect is being rectified, judging from this year's convention offerings. There were sessions on the emotional and psychological processes of aging, mental health services for the elderly, religion and the aging, depression in old age, critical life events for older adults and problems of retirement, among others.

Dr. Bernice Neugarten of Northwestern University's School of Education delivered one of the major public addresses of the convention — on "Successful Aging." Neugarten believes America is moving toward an "age-relevant society" in which people remain vigorous far longer than before and do things at 70 or 80 that they would not have done 30 years ago.

"We ought to drop the term 'old,'" she said. "I once suggested the terms 'young-old' and 'old-old,' intending to differentiate old people who are vigorous and healthy from old people who are ill."



B.F. Skinner.

izer Prize-winning book on the aged in America. "Why Survive? Being Old in America," reported that virtually all professional groups "give scant attention to the mental health needs of older people."

His solution was to tackle broader intellectual issues that he had previously confronted. Later in the week, in fact, Skinner mounted another podium here to discourse on "Why Are We Not Acting to Save the World?"

Many aging scholars lack Skinner's ability to find an audience. Students and colleagues are remote, invitations to speak dry up and the scholar finds himself spending more and more time with people uninterested in his field. That can be mitigated, Skinner said, by organizing small discussions, if only in groups of two. But beware of the flatterers, he cautions: "If you have been very successful, the most senile stupids will be received as pearls of wisdom and your standards will instantly fall."

Skinner's talk was one of many on aging, a subject widely ignored until recent years. Although the first major U.S. book on the psychology of old age was published 60 years ago, as recently as 1975 Robert Butler, in his Pulitzer

"We ought to drop the term 'old,'" she said. "I once suggested the terms 'young-old' and 'old-old,' intending to differentiate old people who are vigorous and healthy from old people who are ill."

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## At the Center, on the Fringe

by Ann Duncan

**L**ONDON — Peter Lichtenfels had never seen a play until he was required to attend one by George Bernard Shaw for a first-year university course. Now, at age 32, this German-born Canadian is running Edinburgh's trend-setting Traverse Theater, thus making him one of the youngest artistic directors of professional theater in Britain.

"It was like a Sicilian curse," the tall, soft-spoken Lichtenfels says about seeing that first play, "You Never Can Tell," while at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont. "It was then and there that I knew I wanted to do theater. I knew I didn't want to act. I just wanted to direct, and that's all I have been doing since."

This type of single-minded determination has a lot to do with Lichtenfels' success. He also has a strong measure of audacity in his character: After directing only a half-dozen

amateur and summer-stock productions in Ontario, Lichtenfels headed for the closely knit world of British theater in 1973. "I wanted to pit myself against the very best," he explains.

For almost two years, he wrote, telephoned and pestered London directors, asking for a chance. He took unpaid directing jobs in amateur theaters, read plays constantly, went to the theater when he could afford to, was forced to live at times in immigrant hostels and was supported by his wife, Lynette Hunter, then a graduate student and now an English scholar and author of studies of George Orwell and G.K. Chesterton.

"Getting a break in the theater is 99 percent hard work and perspiration and one percent luck," Lichtenfels now says. "The tough part is not getting ground down in the whole process. But once you get the break, you have to be able to come up with the goods."

The break came in 1975 when he got a bit of work on a play at London's Hampstead Theatre. Afterward he landed a job as a trainee director at the Traverse. Except for two years directing at the Liverpool Playhouse, Lichtenfels has been at the Traverse ever since, and was appointed the theater's artistic director last year.

The Traverse, Britain's first "Fringe" theater and the country's first theater to get around censorship by reconstituting itself as a private club, was established as a byproduct of the Edinburgh Festival, the annual smorgasbord of theater, music, dance and art from around the world.

"The Traverse was originally set up to be a kind of year-round festival," Lichtenfels explains. "Edinburgh is a fairly down-and-dirty and the Scots, with their Presbyterian-Calvinism, are kind of proper all year. But it is during the festival that the country wears a kill without any knickers underneath. I think the idea of the Traverse is to see if Scotland could survive without any knickers all year round."

Lichtenfels' skills are well suited for the Traverse — both specialize in new plays, the first or second productions of works by little-known or previously unknown playwrights. The Traverse has helped launch the careers of such playwrights as Stephen Poliakoff, Trevor Griffiths, David Hare and Patti Smith, who has gone on to make more of a name for herself as a punk rock singer.

Up to 500 plays are sent to the Traverse each year in hopes of being among the seven, eight or nine that will be produced. Even with that mountain of fresh material, most of the new plays put on by the Traverse are commissioned. Lichtenfels says, "Main criteria in choosing a new play are whether the author has a clear, unique voice and a way of writing that commands attention."

But in the final analysis, the choice is highly personal, he continues. "I look for a voice that speaks to me. Another artistic director may find that the voice doesn't say anything to him."

For this year's festival, Lichtenfels chose to direct "The Boys in the Backroom," which he describes as a "bizarre and farfetched look at conspiracies since World War II." The play — the first by Andrew Dallmeyer, a Scottish playwright, to be produced — has drawn extreme reaction from audiences and critics.

"Some hate it and some love it, but the production has generally been praised," Lichtenfels says.

Much of the excitement of live theater comes from seeing the unexpected, he continues. "So when it comes to productions in my theater, what I like is people gambling. I would rather have a production fail brilliantly but at least have gamble. I don't want a safe production."

Lichtenfels says he feels equally committed to making the theater open to a broad cross-section of influences, and he has departed from the practice of the Traverse's five previous artistic directors by stepping up the number of foreign companies the theater is bringing to Edinburgh. "The theater needs all the help it can get, from brilliant young actors to writers and directors," he explains. "You mustn't exclude anyone."

As a result, two of the five shows sponsored by the Traverse during the festival are from overseas. New York City's Mabou Mines are making their European debut with a mixed-media show called "A Prelude to Death in Venice," while Johannesburg's Market Theater is putting on a high-energy show called "Woza Albert!" about Jesus appearing in South Africa. Both shows will run until Sept. 5.

In terms of his directing style, Lichtenfels says he gives his actors the minimum number of instructions. Instead he tries to find indirect ways of helping actors think through their parts. "My strength is in giving actors room to explore in," he explains.

With about 18 months left on his contract with the Traverse, he is uncertain about his next step. Ideally, he says, he would like to direct in West Germany, France and Canada. "But I don't see myself in nationalistic terms," he explains. "I just see myself as doing theater."

Peter Lichtenfels.

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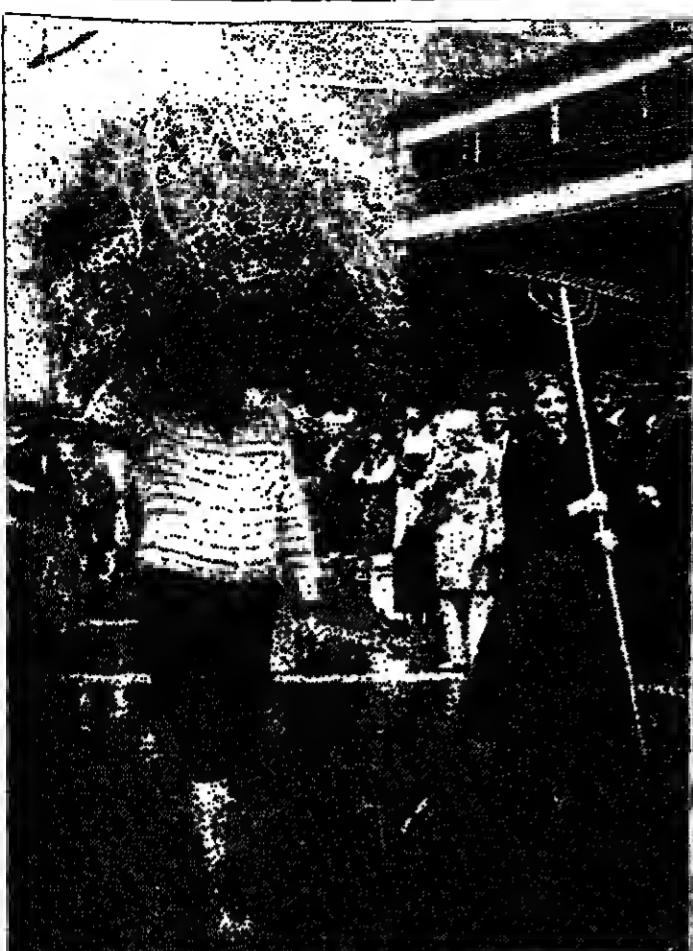
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For information, tel: 031/225.57.56. For jazz, tel: 031/665.77.70.

## TRAVEL



Paying homage to the harvest gods.



Marchers under the lion of Zermatt's flag and the Swiss cross.



No one is too young to participate...

Photograph by Barbara Bell  
Melted cheese, sausage and drinks.

Some diehards try to wait out the rain.

## The Swiss Give a Party

ZERMATT, Switzerland — Each year, like many Swiss resorts, Zermatt stages a folklore festival. The purpose is to honor the town's heritage, to attract a few more tourists, to give the residents a chance to show off traditional costumes. The unofficial purpose is to have a good time.

To the parade come people from many communities near this town in the valley under the Matterhorn; costumed visitors this year included contingents from Saas Fee, Brig, Tschätsch and Leukerbad.

Thousands watched the parade of musicians, militiamen and mountaineers, farmers and firemen.

The Valais' alpenhorn corps — a handful of men tooting the huge curved horns that can sound from valley to valley — won a big round of applause. So did the Zermatt mountain guides, some of them outfitted in the primitive garb worn when Edward Whymper conquered the Matterhorn in 1865 and established one of Zermatt's enduring industries.

When the parade finished, everybody gathered in a field and, entertained by bands and dancers, spent the rest of the afternoon eating and drinking.

And then it rained. The bands played on and some people lingered at the food tents, but, for most, the party was over until next year. ■



... And few, it seems, are too old.

## The Big Apple Is Baking

by Doyle McManus

**N**EW YORK — The sand is a dull and dirty brown, trampled over by uncounted feet. The sea is a dark and murky green. The air is hot and sticky, heavy with the smells of spilled beer and frying grease over a vague flavor of salt. The old wooden boardwalk is splintered and patched, the baking streets littered and cracked. The view is mostly of trash and scrap and vacant lots.

"It's not the best beach in the world," admits Richard Vasquez, turning his face into a feeble puff of warm sea air while keeping one eye on his 6-year-old son.

Yet people keep coming to Coney Island, New York City's aging amusement park and swimming spot is ugly, dirty, noisy and sometimes dangerous, but New Yorkers come by the tens of thousands, enduring an hour or more in the sunbaths for an afternoon in the dubious air. It is all part, they will tell you, of every New Yorker's midsummer obsession: to beat the heat.

"You come out for the breeze," explains Vasquez, a 30-year-old city parks maintenance man. "In the heat, you can't even think. Out here you can catch the breeze. You can store up the cool feeling and take it home with you."

In August, New York suffers from a special brand of heat, a stuffy, wilting steam bath that turns this purposeful city into a listless collection of streets and buildings.

gulp or two of air, even though some have fallen to their deaths on the tracks below.

As a result of all this, those New Yorkers who can escape, do. The rich and powerful simply abandon the city for the month, as the French desert Paris; the exodus turns many apartment buildings on Fifth and Park Avenues into empty hulks. The moderately rich and powerful stay behind and work, but flee their offices at noon every Friday for the Hamptons, the chic weekend villages on the remote beaches of Long Island, where houses rent for as much as \$4,000 a week.

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Even the best professional criminals leave town; discriminating thieves looted the horse-racing resort of Saratoga Springs three days in a row this summer, making off with more than \$60,000 worth of jewels.

But most New Yorkers, being neither rich nor powerful, stay put. Some try to beat the heat by moving their living rooms onto the sidewalks, turning neighborhood streets into a rich tapestry of life normally lived indoors: Families eating lunch at card tables, elderly ladies reading the newspaper through magnifying glasses, old men telling tales, teen-agers flirting. The city's parks host dozens of outdoor weddings, chic wine-and-pâté picnics, children's birthday parties and joggers' conventions, each subculture with its own well-defined turf.

That kind of heat is taxing on both body and soul. Four of the horses that pull carriages of tourists around Central Park have collapsed and died on the street this summer, at least three of them victims of overwork in the muggy weather. The fraying of human endurance is most evident among Manhattan's temperamental taxi drivers: they never show much indulgence toward pedestrians, but in August they seem to take special delight in plunging through crosswalks and scattering people like geese.

Temps shorten. On a hot and crowded city bus, a heavy-set lady courteously offered her seat to a frail-looking older woman. The object of her kindness: bristled and snapped, "You look like you might fall down yourself."

Buses, of course, are to be avoided. Only half of them have functioning air conditioners, the Transit Authority says, and many of the broken ones cannot be fixed in the summer because the repairmen's union contract guarantees them vacations in July and August.

The subway system is even worse, a sweaty inferno where only one in three cars is theoretically air conditioned. The more daring riders perch on the couplings between the cars for a

The parks draw sunbathers too, some with impressive sets of equipment ranging from lawn chairs to shiny tanning wings that reflect the sun's rays onto pallid necks.

But Manhattan's favorite sunbathing spot is neither park nor seashore. It is 200 feet in the air and only steps from home: the roof, otherwise known as "tar beach." In a really immobilizing heat wave, the vista from a tall building on the chic Upper West Side is a surrealists' Coney Island in the sky: thousands of people, armchairs, beach umbrellas, even artificial grass, encamped on the jumbled rooftops of small apartment buildings.

"It's wonderful," says Roger Back, a 33-year-old hairstylist. "I take my blanket, my tape machine and my book, and I spread out for the afternoon. It's easier than going to the beach. There's a nice breeze from the back of the building. And it's quiet and private."

Since Back's retreat is in full view of both the Empire State Building and the World Trade Center, his privacy is probably mostly psychological — but that's what counts, he says.

Other tar-beach devotees hold rooftop barbecues, cocktail parties and, in at least one case, champagne-and-sunshower brunches, although that hostess says she is giving up the idea: "The neighbors kept coming up and giving us hungry looks."

Manhattan's streets have long been homes to the eccentric and, more recently, to deinstitutionalized mental patients. In the hot summer months, many of those unfortunate spend their days outside, and more than a few sing or babble. One large mustachioed man roars at passersby: "Do you like me?"

The merely neurotic bave their own problem: Almost every psychoanalyst in the city takes August off. Many patients have established informal networks of fellow sufferers to talk out their problems until the doctor returns, and one of the city's adult education centers has offered a course on "What to Do Until Your Shrink Comes Back."

The neurotic, like everyone else, are simply waiting for Labor Day, Sept. 6.

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## Bargain Time for Cruise Lines

by John Brannon Albright

**N**EW YORK — As the cruise-ship industry feels the effects of a weak economy, growing numbers of companies are offering such inducements as free air fare, cabin incentives, fare reductions, free third-person passage, half-price sales, free hotel stays and standby fares. All these benefits are available in the United States and some in other countries as well.

The most widespread response to the drop in cruise business has been to broaden supplemental air programs in the United States by offering free round-trip air transportation from hometown to port of embarkation.

Norwegian Caribbean Lines provides free air fare to Miami from more than 100 U.S. cities to the first two passengers on most seven-night cruises through Jan. 16, 1983, on the Norway, Skyward, Southward and Starward.

Sitmar is giving all passengers, even third and fourth passengers sharing a cabin, free round-trip air fare from 130 U.S. cities to all cruises on the Fairways and the Fairwind.

Such other lines as Bahama Cruise Line, Costa, Cunard, Home Lines, Paquet Cruises and Royal Caribbean Cruise Line also offer free-air plans. But the trend may be changing.

At least one line, Holland America Cruises, is about to abandon free flights in favor of a zone system whereby passengers pay varying rates, depending on flight distance.

Some other new policies:

Cabin Incentives — Royal Viking Line is offering passengers certificates worth \$750 and

\$1,500 off the price of a cruise next year if they book certain cruises this year. To qualify, passengers must sail on the Royal Viking Star's Africa-Rio cruise departing from New York on Sept. 24 or on trips from San Francisco to Ensenada on Dec. 2 or Dec. 6. An Orient cruise aboard the Royal Viking Sea leaving San Francisco on Sept. 17 also qualifies.

Princess Cruises will give a \$1,000 credit toward a future voyage to passengers who, by Oct. 31 of this year, book next year's 70-night South Pacific-Orient cruise aboard the Pacific Princess. The ship departs from Los Angeles on March 26. Passengers booking segments of at least 24 nights receive a \$500 credit.

Fare Reductions — From Oct. 11 to Dec. 7, Norwegian American Cruises is cutting \$1,000 from the price of its 17-night trans-Panama Canal cruises aboard the Sagafjord out of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., \$650 from the ship's 11-night trans-canal trips and \$250 from her 6-night Mexico sailings. The reductions are in addition to free round-trip air fare. Passengers not using the air fare may deduct an additional \$300, bringing the minimum fare for one person in double occupancy on a 17-night voyage down to \$1,280.

Commodore Cruise Line has reduced fares by up to \$960 on seven-night Caribbean cruises aboard the Boheme out of Miami through Oct. 30 and has priced all outside cabins at \$640 a person in double occupancy. Inside cabins are now \$590 a person.

Home Lines is cutting \$200 from the fares of seven-night cruises on the Oceanic from New York to Bermuda between now and Nov. 13,

making the lowest fare for one person in double occupancy \$725.

In the Mediterranean, Paquet has trimmed between \$200 and \$485 off fares for the 14-night Music Festival at Sea cruise on the Mermaid sailing from Calais, France, on Sept. 1; rates are now \$3,145 to \$7,605 a person. Reductions of between \$125 and \$245 are offered on the Mermaid 15-night Red Sea voyage from Toulon, France, on Sept. 15, and Paquet says a couple can save more than \$1,000 on the Mermaid 46-night cruise to Egypt, India and Sri Lanka leaving Toulon on Oct. 18.

In the Far Pacific, Pearl Cruises of Scandinavia has announced reductions in 1983 for some inside cabins on 14-night cruises out of Hong Kong and Kobe on the Pearl of Scandinavia. The new fare of \$3,580 a person represents a saving of \$164. The company has also announced that passengers who make a 25 percent deposit by Oct. 1 of this year on cruises scheduled next year will be guaranteed the current rate on cabins not already reduced. Should the fare later be reduced, the passenger will be given a refund, the company says.

Third Person Free — Third persons in a cabin aboard the Pacific Princess sail free on the South Pacific-Orient cruise but do not qualify for the credit on future cruises offered to full-fare passengers. Third persons also sail free on 1983 trans-Panama Canal, Mexico, 12-night Alaska-Canada and Circle Pacific cruises aboard the Pacific Princess and the Island Princess.

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## TRAVEL

## Getting About Like a Maharajah

by Gregory Jensen

**N**EW DELHI — With the boom in nostalgia for old-fashioned elegance and the golden days of travel, India is putting a maharajah's palace on railway wheels. That's actually the train's name — the "Palace on Wheels." It comprises 12 sleeping cars that were once the private coaches of now-deposed maharajahs.

After several test runs, the train begins full operation in October. "People told me it is a madman's dream," says M. S. Gujral, chairman of the India State Railways board. "But it is a train you cannot find anywhere else in the world."

That you can't: What other train halts to let you ride an elephant? What other train greets passengers at each stop with floral garlands and — at one station on a recent seven-day trip — an Indian orchestra mounted on camels? What other train has two attendants costumed in turbans and curl-toed sandals for each car?

The Palace on Wheels, a new kind of package tour, is a throwback to the good old days of travel. But nostalgia has a price: This train is not the latest word in luxury comfort; its relatively narrow gauge and the age of its cars

mean it bumps and pitches more than some people would like.

Even so, its trips are the easiest possible way to see India, a land so new to mass tourism that travel can be a trial.

Passengers sleep in an 84-year-old car built for the Maharajah of Bikaner, or in the verandahed Bhavnagar State saloon, site of several royal weddings, or in other cars with equally regal pasts.

Gujral collected these "terribly dilapidated and rundown" coaches all over India, restored and adapted them, then assigned old-fashioned steam locomotives to pull them on a great circle through the mountains, deserts and plains of the state of Rajasthan. The train mostly moves at night, leaving days for sightseeing, with each trip including the Taj Mahal.

The Palace on Wheels makes 26 trips during the season beginning Oct. 1, half 7-night journeys, covering 1,500 miles, and half 3-night journeys. The price, the equivalent of about \$900 for the 7-night journey or about \$375 for the 3-night trip, covers everything except onboard drinks and extras.

Included are Indian meals "ashore" or Western-style food in the dining car, bus tours during days packed with sightseeing, even a camel ride on the Great Thar desert's powder sand dunes.

As days pass travelers become aware that quarters are cramped and lavishness is lacking. Travelers cannot pass from one car to another, so each teak-paneled coach becomes a self-contained world. The train stops so passengers can sprint along the roadbed to the diner or bar-observation car, and stops again so they can dash back, led by lantern-bearing attendants.

It's a curious feeling to step out of the Maharajah of Jodhpur's former private railway car to tour Jodhpur's immense fort and then the current Jodhpur family home, a gilded Art Deco hotel-palace.

Gujral feels that restoring the maharajahs' private coaches for the train made them "more realistic" — not entirely authentic. "All the saloons were built for just one person," he says. Now, however, each coach has a sitting room, two toilets, a kitchenette and a attendant's bunk. "Always we have retained the fixtures and the ceiling," Gujral explains. "But some we have had to make more ornate, with more mirrors and carvings."

Gujral wants two more tourist trains, putting all-inclusive package trips like those of the Palace on Wheels into other parts of the country. He hopes to have them on the rails by fall of 1983.

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## Restaurants: Day Trips From Paris

by Patricia Wells

**S**AINTE-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, France — Travelers make brief excursions from Paris to visit the palaces of Versailles and Fontainebleau, the gardens of Giverny and the cathedral at Chartres, so why not day trips devoted to dining? Although one is tempted to keep returning to familiar Parisian restaurants, it is refreshing to visit the France that lies beyond the city limits.

Each of the following restaurants makes for a fine day trip, with some just 30 minutes from the city by train. With any of them one can easily leave Paris at noon, enjoy a relaxed lunch, tour a bit, then return to the city by 6 or 7 that evening.

At the Pavillon Henri IV in Saint-Germain-en-Laye one dines in and on history, for it is here that Louis XIV was born and where both pommes soufflées and bœuf à la mode sauce were invented. At L'Esturgeon in the little town of Poissy, one can enjoy coquilles of salmon while dining in an old-fashioned indoor garden overlooking the Seine. Those who favor classic French cuisine should find L'Auberge du Conde in La-Ferté-sous-Jouarre to their liking, with its tournedos Rossini and canette aux navets (duck with turnips).

In France, new also often means old, and this is the case with the newly renovated Pavillon Henri IV, in the old town of Saint-Germain-en-Laye on the outskirts of Paris. There's more history packed into this huge hotel-restaurant on the Seine than you'll find in most French villages. Although many of the historic buildings have long been destroyed, the room in which Louis XIV was born in 1638 is still intact (though undergoing restoration), the terrace still cascades toward the river and the half-mile-long terrace and park designed by Le Nôtre before he left for Versailles in 1682 is still very much in use.

During the 1830s, a hotel-restaurant was built on the ruins of the château, and soon all of Paris was flocking to the Hôtel de la Terre for fashionable Sunday dining. Pommes soufflées, so the story goes, was invented there by accident one Sunday afternoon. The chef was waiting for a group of important visitors to arrive by train from Paris. The train was delayed, upsetting the kitchen rhythm. Rather than make a second batch of fried potatoes, the chef quickly refried the first batch, causing them to puff up, forming a rather elegant and edible hot potato chip.

Bœuf à la mode — a rich, warm sauce made of white wine, fresh tarragon, vinegar, egg yolks and butter — was also invented during that time. Since Henri IV had reigned over the Béarn region, the chef obliquely named the

sauce for the king. (If the chef had not been so clever, today we might be topping our chateaubriand with *sauce Henri IV*.)

One can, of course, sample both historic dishes while dining at the new Pavillon Henri IV, restored and reopened in March by Pierre Jaenmet, former owner of Paris' Hotel Bristol. The hotel-restaurant will no doubt become once more a fashionable spot for weekend dining, though the food is in many ways an afterthought to history.

Beyond Saint-Germain-en-Laye, on the other side of the forest of Saint-Germain, lies Poissy. There, just outside the 11th-century Église Notre Dame, the Villa Savoie built by Henry Corbusier in 1929, unfortunately closed for restoration for at least the next five months, and the Musée du Jouet, or toy museum. But what most people travel there for is to walk along the banks of the Seine and lunch on the porch of L'Esturgeon.

Steurgon isn't served at L'Esturgeon anymore, because the fat river fish no longer frequents the Seine, but they did once, and the restaurant stands as a testament to a giant steururon plucked from the waters of Poissy on July 22, 1839. What they do serve at L'Esturgeon is a good *côtoille* of salmon, a dish rarely found outside Russian restaurants. The chef, Jean Soulat, prepares the *côtoille* according to the recipe given to his father by a Russian chef during the 1930s, and it's been a specialty of the house ever since. This unusual dish of salmon wrapped in a firm fish mousse and encased in puff pastry is served with a classic *beurre blanc*, offering a nice marriage of buttery and tart, firm and supple, crunchy and moist.

One might sample the *côtoille* with a simple green salad or the refreshing lobster salad. Then finish up with an old-fashioned *vacherin*, a huge block of meringue filled with chocolate, cream and whipped cream and decorated with fresh whipped cream.

On Sundays, the room is filled with French families who turn lunch into a daylong affair, stretching out the hours with another cup of espresso or a cognac as they gaze out at the Seine, watching children and wild ducks at play under the sun.

If you have the time, and any interest in old postcards, ask the chef to show you his collection of views of old Poissy. The restaurant appears in a good many shots from the turn of the century, as does the nearby correctional institution. On one postcard of the prison is written the message: "Freed this morning. Gone fishing."

Travelers driving east from Paris toward the Champagne region usually head straight for Reims. Next time, stop partway, first to visit

the covered market in the town of Meaux, which, understandably, boasts a remarkable selection of Brie de Meaux. The locals like their Brie at various stages of development — from the supple, delicate briefly aged variety with a pale, rust-colored rind, to a wheel that's aged at least twice that long. Older Brie turns a solid brown clear through with a texture that is almost hard as a rock. Those with a taste for strong, aggressive cheese should sample this. It retains the pure, milky aftertaste of the more conventional variety, but has a rich, concentrated flavor that is almost haunting.

After Meaux, head for L'Abbaye du Conde in the tiny village of La-Ferté-sous-Jouarre. Here the corpulent 70-year-old Emile Timgaud, commanding defender of classic French cuisine, still reigns at the stove, serving up hearty platters of *coquilles aux navets*, *tournedos Rossini* and *flet de turbot sauce auvergnate*.

Although this region of France is not famed for its local cuisine, it does, in addition to Brie, have the mustard of nearby Meaux and the baby carrots of Crècy, both of which go into Timgaud's delightful *poularde à la briarde*. The chef poaches the tender Bresse chicken in a rich stock, then sautes the poultry with a blend of butter, cream and grainy Meaux mustard. The Crècy carrots are served alongside, adding a touch of brilliant color and texture for contrast.

The service here is slow, though gracious, and the dining room is a model of French elegance: silver candelabra, finger bowls and glasses filled with bright sprays of fresh flowers. Timgaud also has a large assortment of champagnes, many priced at around 130 francs.

*Pavillon Henri IV*, 21 Rue Thiers, 78100 Saint-Germain-en-Laye, tel: (3) 451.62.62. The restaurant is about 13 miles northwest of Paris via route N190. By public transportation, a 20-minute train ride from Gare Saint-Lazare. The ride takes about 25 minutes and the restaurant is a five-minute walk from the station. Open daily. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. About 250 francs a person, including wine and service.

*L'Esturgeon*, 6 Cours d'Albret, 78300 Poissy, tel: (3) 965.00.04. Seventeen miles northwest of Paris via route N190. By public transportation, a 20-minute train ride from Gare Saint-Lazare. The restaurant is directly across the street from the Poissy station. Closed Thursday and the month of August. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club and Visa. About 200 francs, including wine and service.

*Auberge du Conde*, 1 Avenue Montrail, 77260 La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, tel: (6) 622.00.07. 40 miles east of Paris via Route A4 or N3. Closed Monday evening and mid-August to Sept. 2. About 250 francs, including wine and service.

## International Datebook

## AUSTRIA

**SALZBURG**, Festival (tel: 42541). **CONCERTS** — Aug. 28: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Stravinsky, Shostakovich). Aug. 29: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Leonard Bernstein conductor, piano (Brahms, Mozart). **OPERA** — Aug. 28: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart), James Levine conductor. Aug. 29: "Arabide auf Naxos" Wolfgang Amadeus conductor. **JAZZ** — Aug. 30: "Salastoff" (Verdi), Herbert von Karajan conductor. **THEATER** — Aug. 29: "Jedermann" (Hofmannsthal). Aug. 29: "Turk Tasso" (Goethe). **VIENNA**, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11). Grosser Saal — Aug. 28: Philadelphia Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor (Tchaikovsky, Prokofiev). **WIMMELMUSIK** — Aug. 29: "Wimmeleisen" (19 Furstenpage 1). From Sept. 2: "Austrian Graphic Competition." **Musikverein** (tel: 65.81.901 Sept. 2; — Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Leonard Bernstein conductor, Gidon Kremer violin (Brahms)).

## BELGIUM

**BRUSSELS**, Palais des Beaux Arts (tel: 512.50.45). **CONCERTS** — Aug. 28 and 29: Belgian National Opera Symphony Orchestra, John Pritchard conductor, Isobel Buchanan soprano. Sept. 1 and 2: Philadelphia Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor.

## DENMARK

**COPENHAGEN**, City Museum (tel:

21.07.73) — To Aug. 31: Pol Brinkhard exhibition.

**ENGLAND** **ALDEBURGH**, Snape Maltings Concert Hall (tel: 885.35.45). **JAZZ** — Aug. 28: Humphrey Lyttelton and His Band including Bruce Turner singer, John Surman, sax, clarinet, Willi Thomm.

**CONCERT** — "A Vienna Evening," London Symphony Orchestra, John Georgiadis conductor, Maurice Murphy trumpet.

**LONDON**, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95). **THEATER** — Sept. 2-4: "A Winter's Tale," Royal Shakespeare Company (Shakespeare).

**EXHIBITIONS** — To Dec. 31: "Illustrated Armenian Manuscripts."

To Dec. 31: "Hebrew Manuscripts from the Sassoon Collection."

**BRITISH MUSEUM** (tel: 636.15.55) — To Sept. 12: "A Century of Modern Drawings from the Museum of Modern Art, New York."

**THEATRE** — Sept. 10: "Cantemus" (Anton Webern).

**JAZZ** — Aug. 28: Allen Eager, Jon Endley Quintet.

**HAMPTON** (Whitstable Print, Hastings Heath House) — Aug. 28, 29, Sept. 4, 5: Open Air Art Exhibition.

**LONDON** Coliseum (tel: 336.31.61).

## Little Black Sambo's Mother

by Bart Mills

**L**ONDON — Once upon a time, late in the last century, there was a family of Scots named Bannerman who lived in India. Will was a doctor and Helen was his wife. To amuse their children Helen Bannerman wrote little letters in the form of stories. She drew pictures too.

Then, a friend of the family, Mrs. Bond, said she was going to England on bone leave. Perhaps Helen would let her show a publisher in London the story Helen had written about a little black boy named Sambo who saves his life by giving all his fine new clothes to four greedy tigers. He recovers the garments while the tigers are busy chasing each other around a tree until they turn into a puddle of ghee — clarified Indian butter. Sambo then returns home and proceeds to eat 169 pancakes.

Mrs. Bond sailed to Britain in 1899 with the handwritten manuscript in her trunk. In London she was excited to discover that a man named Grant Richards wished to publish Helen Bannerman's story. Richards wrote out a check for the copyright: the amount was £5.

When Bannerman heard what Mrs. Bond had done she was furious, for she had specifically told Mrs. Bond not to sell the copyright. While Richards sold millions of copies of "Little Black Sambo," Bannerman remained a housewife in Madras. The manuscript from Edinburgh went on to write eight other children's books (being careful to retain the copyrights), none being so popular as "Sambo."

When Bannerman died in 1946, her daughters, Janet and Day, were left not only the manuscripts of their mother's stories but also 17 bulging notebooks of illustrated letters. They put the notebooks in storage. One daughter went back to India as a missionary and the other became a doctor in Edinburgh.

In 1971, Elizabeth Hay, a native of Edinburgh and a journalist for the British Broadcasting Corporation, attended the wedding of a friend in Bristol. "I was doing my social duty, chatting to my friend's two aged aunts. They turned out to be our only aunts — they were Janet and Day Bannerman. They told me about their mother's letters which they had at home in Edinburgh. The notebooks were stored in the scullery."

Hay examined the notebooks, "eyes popping out of my head. They're the equivalent of Pepys' Diaries for a woman in India." She produced a one-hour BBC radio program about the legacy of Helen Bannerman and later set about turning the material into a book, "Sambo Sahib," published last fall in the United States by Barnes and Noble, tells the story of Helen Bannerman, mother and author (in that order). The book deals principally with life in the colonies — Dr. Will Bannerman helped

perfect the first vaccine against bubonic plague.

Hay discovered that she had attended the same Edinburgh school and university as Helen Bannerman. In addition, she was familiar with India, having spent much of her own childhood there. Her father was one of Bannerman's successors at the plague lab in Bombay. (However, the Hay family never participated in a Bannerman pastime, skinning rats on the dining room table after dinner.)

The major literary point in Hay's book is a defense against charges that "Little Black Sambo" reinforces racial stereotypes. Most offensive to black people today are the illustrations, often depicting Sambo with unpleasantly exaggerated features.

Bannerman, Hays makes clear, never drew such pictures. Having lost the copyright, she was powerless to prevent pirate publishers, mainly in the United States, from commissioning the kind of illustrations that caused "Sambo" to come under attack. Many editions even failed to credit her as the author. It wasn't until 1963 that the successor company to the original publisher agreed to pay Bannerman's heirs any royalties on subsequent editions.

American editions depicted Sambo eating watermelon and his mother and father (Mambo and Jumbo) picking cotton. Such plantation stereotypes were absent in Bannerman's illustrations. "She drew caricatures, to be sure," Hays says, "but she caricatured everybody, including herself."

Further in defense of "Sambo," Hay points out that the book was "the first in all of British literature to give a sympathetic portrayal of a black person to make him the hero, to give him the wit to solve his problems." Unlike most previous children's books, "Sambo" was small enough for a child's hands. It also broke ground by avoiding a moralizing and uplifting tone. Yet most criticism has been directed at the story's tone, including the boy's very name.

There is more to the story than meets the eye.

Christian sympathy toward other races — the very feelings that today are seen as colonialist, imperialist and at best paternalist.

"Little Black Sambo" would not be published today," Hay feels. "For a start, Mrs. Bannerman had a very modest idea of her own importance. She wouldn't have tried again if the first publisher had rejected it. Unlike me, she was the opposite of pushy. I sent 'Sambo Sahib' to 17 publishers before it was accepted."

"In addition, today's publishing criteria are different. In 1989, if it were an interesting story, it would be published. Now publishers would ask, 'Does the story offer a positive image of black children?' would say that 'Sambo' does,

in that a black child is the hero."



"Little Black Sambo."

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in that a black child is the hero."

"But in another way the book isn't really very appropriate for young readers in a modern urban society. Attempts to meet this criticism by changing the story's locale to India or even changing Sambo's color to white have been unsatisfactory."

"I can understand the reluctance to have anything to do with a story about a black boy in a primitive jungle setting. Nonetheless, I wrote the book to ensure that our understanding of Helen Bannerman is based not on prejudice but on historical truth."

## In a German Train Station, Music

by Lili Deresiewicz

**R**OLANDECK, West Germany — Some 300 trains whiz by daily at West Germany's oldest functioning railroad station, but the Bahnhof Rolandseck, on the Rhine and a 20-minute ride from Bonn, is no ordinary station.

Erected in 1856 as a private railroad station, the building houses a concert and art center, where modern paintings and sculptures adorn halls decked with velvet curtains and chandeliers. The rooms include the mirror-walled concert hall where Franz Liszt dazzled audiences with his piano-playing.

Rolandseck gets its name from Charlemagne's knight Roland, who, the legend goes, gazed out from the castle's high tower, shut up in the convent on the island of Nonnenwerth. The explorer-scientist Alexander Humboldt called the view "one of the seven most beautiful sights of the world." Today, Henry Moore's statue "Knife Edge," standing watch on the Rhine, is a landmark to the visitor.

Johannes Wasmuth, a music entrepreneur, discovered Bahnhof Rolandseck in 1966. Many decades before, Queen Victoria and Kaiser Wilhelm II stopped and admired the station; Queen Elisabeth of Romania, under her pen name of Carmen Sylva, once wrote a paean of praise about the place. But by 1966 the station had been condemned to be torn down, to give way to a high-rise apartment house.

"I looked for a place where young artists could work — and found a ruin," Wasmuth recalls. "There was no water, no drainage, no electricity. Only a waiting room, a ticket office and the stationmaster's office. And the rest was a heap of bricks. I saw it as an ideal place for artists."

Wasmuth, who also organizes concerts in Bonn's Beethovenhalle, rented the building from the federal railways for an indefinite period and

proceeded to clean the premises. Eighty trucks of rubble pulled away before the sprawling structure was ready for restoration.

The venture started with a big "Save Rolandseck Station" gala, with Marcel Marceau as patron. A special train from Düsseldorf brought many of the spectators. Wasmuth expected 500 people, but 2,000 showed up. The event brought the Bahnhof instant fame but, Wasmuth says, "plunged us deep in debt." "We had no choice," he adds. "We had to keep going."

An Arts and Music Committee was founded with the help of such artists as Marceau, Duke Ellington and Oscar Kokoschka. In 1966 Kokoschka was commissioned to paint a portrait of Konrad Adenauer, then Chancellor of West Germany, that was presented to him on his 90th birthday. With the 200,000 Deutsche marks the painting fetched, there was enough money — for a while — to put some of Wasmuth's ideas into practice.

In 1967 the pianist Martha Argerich was the first artist to live and work at Rolandseck for an extended period. She was followed by scores of other painters, sculptors and musicians, who have found inspiration in its calm surroundings and excellent kitchen.

Wasmuth then enlisted the authorities of the State of the Rhineland Palatinate to support a series of artistic events. West German and diplomatic audiences have seen, among others, Indian temple dancers, the Living Theater from New York, an Argentine music-theater collage group, Jean-Louis Barrault, trumpeter Maurice André and Joan Kennedy, who read "Peter and the Wolf."

Ever the innovator, Wasmuth has organized a series of master music workshops "to bring future musicians into more intimate contact with well-known soloists of famed orchestras." On his list so far are the philharmonic orchestras of London, New York, Chicago, Boston and Israel. The first encounter begins Sunday and runs through Sept. 11, when the string and wind players of the Israel Philharmonic will be teaching about 100 young music students during the day and giving concerts at night.

## Them Bones, Them Bones, Them Beef Bones

by Craig Claiborne  
with Pierre Franey

**N**EW YORK — There are certain sayings regarding food that we have simply accepted as part of folklore, rarely wondering about the source. One of the most obvious of these is "the nearer the bone the sweater the flesh."

Recently, we were preparing one of our favorite foods (and a great favorite of many others), deviled beef bones. These were so well received by our guests that we decided to pursue other recipes with short ribs of beef as a base. This led me to the library, where I discovered in a well-known book of quotations that the expression (I had always presumed it was "the nearer the bone the sweater the meat") dates from the year 1614 and first appeared in a work titled "Kyng Gallan" by an author aptly named Cook, first name and other works unknown to me.

That observation about bones and flesh is, of course, as basic as the sweetens of honey in a bee skep, but it is surely nowhere more apparent than with short ribs. The ribs — known in French as *plat de côtes* — are as succulent and toothsome as anything the butcher provides. They adapt well to long cooking with herbs and spices and vegetables. In addition to the deviled beef bones, we offer recipes for braised short ribs with caraway sauce and horseradish sauce.

**DEVILED SHORT RIBS OF BEEF**

4 pounds short ribs of beef, the meatier the better, cut into three- or four-inch lengths

1 cup flour

1 teaspoon paprika

Salt to taste, desired

1 teaspoon freshly ground pepper

2 tablespoons corn, peanut or vegetable oil

3 tablespoons imported mustard, the stronger the better

1 tablespoon dry white wine

1/2 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce

1/2 cups fine fresh bread crumbs.

1. Preheat oven to 375 degrees.

2. Put the ribs of beef in a mixing bowl.

3. Blend the flour, paprika to taste and pepper and spoon it over the ribs. Toss the ribs to coat well.

4. Select a baking dish large enough to hold the ribs in one layer without crowding. Add the oil. Add the ribs of beef and rub them all over with oil. Arrange the pieces neatly in the pan without letting them touch. Place in the oven and bake about one hour, turning the pan in the oven occasionally so that the ribs cook evenly. Turn the pieces.

5. Reduce the oven heat to 350 degrees. Continue baking the ribs 20 to 30 minutes.

6. Pour off the fat from the baking pan.

Salt to taste, if desired

7. Blend the mustard, wine and Worcester-shire sauce in a mixing bowl. Use the mixture to brush the meaty part of the ribs all over. As they are brushed, use the fingers to sprinkle them liberally with the bread crumbs. Do not dip them in the crumbs or the crumbs in the bowl will become soggy.

8. As the ribs are crumbed, arrange them on a rack placed in a baking pan. Put the pan in the oven and continue baking 30 minutes.

Yield: Four to six servings.

**BAKED SHORT RIBS WITH CARAWAY**

4 pounds short ribs of beef, the meatier the better, cut into three- or four-inch lengths

1/2 cup flour

Salt to taste, desired

Freshly ground pepper to taste

2 tablespoons corn, peanut or vegetable oil

1 cup finely chopped onions

1 cup finely chopped carrots

1/2 cup finely chopped celery

2 cloves garlic, peeled and left whole

2 tablespoons crushed caraway seeds

1 bay leaf

3 sprigs fresh thyme or 1/2 teaspoon dried

1/2 cup dry white wine

1/2 cup canned tomatoes

3 tablespoons tomato paste

2 cups chicken broth

6 sprigs fresh parsley

1. Sprinkle the ribs with the flour and salt and pepper to taste.

2. Heat the oil in a casserole or Dutch oven large enough to hold the ribs without crowding. When it is hot, add the ribs and cook, turning occasionally so that they brown quite well and evenly on all sides, about 10 minutes.

3. Add the onions, carrots, celery, garlic, caraway seeds, bay leaf and thyme. Cook about three minutes. Pour off all fat. Add the wine and cook, stirring the ribs around, briefly. Add the tomatoes, tomato paste, broth, parsley, salt and pepper to taste. Cover closely and bring to the boil. Cook about one hour and 45 minutes to two hours or until the rib meat is extremely tender.

4. Transfer the ribs to a platter. Pour the sauce into a bowl. Skim off and discard as much surface fat as possible.

5. Return the ribs to the casserole and pour the sauce over them. Bring to the boil and serve.

Yield: Six to eight servings.

**SHORT RIBS WITH VEGETABLES**

5 pounds short ribs of beef, the meatier the better, cut into three- or four-inch lengths

4 quarts water

Salt to taste, if desired

1. Preheat oven to 375 degrees.

2. Put the ribs of beef in a mixing bowl.

3. Blend the flour, paprika to taste and pepper and spoon it over the ribs. Toss the ribs to coat well.

4. Select a baking dish large enough to hold the ribs in one layer without crowding. Add the oil. Add the ribs of beef and rub them all over with oil. Arrange the pieces neatly in the pan without letting them touch. Place in the oven and bake about one hour, turning the pan in the oven occasionally so that the ribs cook evenly. Turn the pieces.

5. Reduce the oven heat to 350 degrees. Continue baking the ribs 20 to 30 minutes.

6. Pour off the fat from the baking pan.

Salt to taste, if desired

1. Melt the butter in a saucierpan and add the flour, stirring rapidly with the whisk. When thickened and smooth, add the cream. Add salt and pepper to taste and the horseradish to taste.

2. Add the broth, stirring rapidly with the whisk. When thickened and smooth, add the cream. Add salt and pepper to taste and the horseradish.

3. Yield: About one and one-half cups.

4. Pour off the fat from the baking pan.

Salt to taste, if desired

1. Preheat oven to 375 degrees.

2. Put the ribs of beef in a mixing bowl.

3. Blend the flour, paprika to taste and pepper and spoon it over the ribs. Toss the ribs to coat well.

4. Select a baking dish large enough to hold the ribs in one layer without crowding. Add the oil. Add the ribs of beef and rub them all over with oil. Arrange the pieces neatly in the pan without letting them touch. Place in the oven and bake about one hour, turning the pan in the oven occasionally so that the ribs cook evenly. Turn the pieces.

5. Reduce the oven heat to 350 degrees. Continue baking the ribs 20 to 30 minutes.

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Salt to taste, if desired

## BUSINESS / FINANCE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1982

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## Apple Aide Quits Due to 'Differences'

Thomas J. Lawrence has resigned as head of Apple Computer Inc.'s operations in Europe, where sales growth has not matched the company's goals.

"We could have executed a little better" in the European market, Stanley W. DeVaughn, an Apple spokesman, said Wednesday in a telephone interview from the Cupertino, Calif., head office. He also listed the state of the world economy and "European reluctance to embrace the concept of personal computers" as reasons for Apple's disappointment in Europe.

In a statement, Apple's president and chief executive officer, A.C. Markle Jr., said Mr. Lawrence resigned "by mutual agreement with the company, due to management differences."

Mr. Lawrence, 49, who was Apple's Paris-based vice president and general manager for Europe, said in a telephone interview Thursday that those differences stemmed from his belief that Apple should move faster to adapt its personal computers to European standards and language needs. He said the company should have models designed for French, German and Scandinavian users; at present, it markets in Europe only a model designed for Americans.

The executive also said Apple's goals for Europe were too ambitious. European sales this year will about double from 1981's \$67 million, he said, whereas the company originally was shooting for a tripling of sales.

Mr. Lawrence was more eager to talk about his new job as vice president and general manager for Europe of Valid Logic Systems, an 18-month-old Sunnyvale, Calif.-based concern, which sells computers that help engineers design electronic circuits. Valid plans to open an office in St. Louis, this autumn and another in West Germany, probably in Munich, early next year.

Before joining Apple in July, 1980, Mr. Lawrence was the European vice president and general manager for Intel Corp.

Kenneth R. Zarbe, executive vice president, finance and administration, has been assigned responsibility for Apple's European operations on an interim basis. Mr. DeVaughn said that in the first half of 1983 Apple plans to introduce three new units: a revised version of the Apple II model; a personal computer for the high end of the market and a scaled-down version of the high-end model.

## Shake-Up at Alexander Howden

Alexander & Alexander Services Inc. has rearranged the management of its troubled British unit.

The U.S. insurance broker said its chairman, John A. Bogardus Jr., has assumed the additional responsibilities of chairman and chief executive officer of Alexander Howden Group. He succeeds Kenneth V. Grob whose resignation was announced at the same time Alexander & Alexander announced a special audit of the London-based subsidiary. The company said Mr. Grob will continue to serve as an adviser.

Michael J.A. Glower, who recently was elected to the board and to the executive committee of Alexander & Alexander, remains deputy chairman and chief operating officer of Howden.

Alexander & Alexander said its treasurer, Ronald J. Berardi, has been named chief financial officer and a director of Howden. He succeeds Alan J. Page, who resigned. Alexander & Alexander president, Tinsley H. Irvin, has also been named to the unit's board.

In addition, management changes were made at Howden's underwriting subsidiary. Mr. Bogardus was named chairman and chief executive officer and Ian R. Postgate deputy chairman of Alexander Howden Underwriting Ltd.

## Other Appointments

Chemical Bank has appointed Paul A. Walton senior credit officer for Europe. In his new position Mr. Walton, a vice president, is based in London. Succeeding him as Chemical's senior credit officer for London, with regional responsibility for France, Scandinavia and Ireland, is Jordan Taylor, who previously was based in Madrid as Chemical Bank's regional credit officer for Italy and Spain.

Pierre Roestand, previously deputy general manager of Nippon European Bank S.A. in Brussels, has been named Crédit Lyonnais' general representative for Denmark, Iceland and Norway. Based in Copenhagen, he succeeds Daniel Gassier. Nippon European Bank is owned 50 percent by Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd. and 10 percent each by Banco di Roma, Banco Hispano Americano, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais and Mitsui Bank Ltd.

R.P. Gallett has been appointed senior vice president of Shearson/American Express Inc. with responsibility for international investment banking. Mr. Gallett is based in London, where he is executive director of Shearson/American Express International Ltd.

Banco Brasileiro do Desconto S.A., Brazil's largest private bank, has opened a representative office in London, which will be headed by Richard Erbrich. Mr. Erbrich previously was with National Westminster Bank in London as senior international executive for Latin America.

E.D. Edward Jungclas has been named Hughes Aircraft International Service Co.'s manager for Britain. He previously was in the Hughes ground systems group in Fullerton, Calif. Mr. Jungclas, who is based in London, succeeds the late U. James Ward.

Harris Trust & Savings Bank has named Michael A. Perline general manager of the Singapore branch. Mr. Perline, a vice president, succeeds J. Donald Higgins, who has returned to the bank's head office in Chicago.

Peter E. McMenemy, previously marketing director, textile fibers, at DuPont (U.K.) Ltd., has been named development manager of DuPont de Nemours International S.A. in Geneva. He will be responsible for the chemical company's business development in the Middle East, Africa and Eastern Europe. Mr. McMenemy succeeds James D. Coulter, who has been appointed managing director of DuPont Far East Inc. in New Delhi.



Thomas J. Lawrence

## Dow Gains As Volume At Record

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*  
NEW YORK — Trading volume on the New York Stock Exchange surged Thursday to another record, and prices closed in a new high for the year.

Volume totaled about 139 million shares, surpassing the record 132.7 million set Aug. 18. It was the fourth straight day that turnover exceeded 100 million shares, and volume for the week has already surpassed last week's record total of 455.1 million shares.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed with a gain of 7.52 points to 892.41, its highest close since Dec. 4, 1981. Advanced led declines, around 1,170 to 480.

Earlier in the day, industrial average was up as much as 18.63.

**Analysts doubt Bendix will be successful in its bid to acquire Martin Marietta for \$1.6 billion. Page 13.**

points and exceeded the 900 level. The average last closed above 900 on Aug. 23, 1981, when it reached 901.03.

"When the Dow got above 900 there was a wave of profit-taking by institutional investors, who started to get nervous," said Hildegard Zagorski, an analyst at Bache Group.

The late selling focused primarily on blue chip and heavily capitalized stocks, traditional favorites of institutions. The breadth figures showed that the rest of the market performed better than the blue chips, as represented by the industrial average.

The industrial average has now gained 115.49 points over the past 10 sessions. On Aug. 12, the average reached its low for the year of 776.92.

Because trading was so heavy, the NYSE transaction tape ran 18 minutes late in the early going and was behind well into the afternoon.

Some analysts said they have been surprised at the amount of trading that has occurred this week and the strong price movements. Most said that they expected to see some profit taking soon.

But on Thursday the market seemed determined to shrug off bad news, including the announcement that Manville Corp. filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. bankruptcy act. "There is still an overwhelming demand out there," said Monte Gordon, an analyst at Dreyfus Corp. "The few investors that had been sitting on the sidelines are now coming in at 776.92."

Throughout last week the rally continued on blue chip stocks and institutional buying. But Thursday many of the secondary stocks gained ground, which analysts read as indication that the public is entering the market in large numbers.

Some buying was sparked by speculation that the Federal Reserve soon would cut its discount rate, the fee it charges member banks for loans, from the current 10 percent. After trading closed, the Fed announced a cut in the rate to 10 percent.

That should encourage even lower interest rates. The sharp decline in interest rates over the past six weeks has been at the center of the market's unprecedented rally and has figured in an apparent renewal of takeover interest.

Robert Farrell, a prominent analyst at Merrill Lynch who had been pessimistic about the market's outlook, triggered an early buying surge when he changed his position, numerous observers said.

Southern Corp., which has attracted attention all week on hopes of higher earnings, was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues.

## Manville Files Bankruptcy Petition, Cites Asbestos-Related Lawsuits

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*  
NEW YORK — Manville Corp., citing the heavy burden of thousands of asbestos health lawsuits, filed Thursday for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code.

James P. Beasley, treasurer of the Denver-based company which mines asbestos and manufactures asbestos products, said Manville predicted asbestos litigation "could range from anywhere between \$2 billion to many times that amount over the next 20 years."

"Confronted with such potentially massive liabilities, Manville would have no recourse except to sell, liquidate or otherwise dispose of assets and dismantle its businesses in order to continue to pay the costs of disposing of these suits," he said.

The comments were included in an affidavit in federal bankruptcy court in New York where Manville filed for protection from creditors under the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

"Nothing is wrong with our business," said John A. McKinney, Manville's chief executive officer. "Filing under Chapter 11 does not mean the company is going out of business or that its assets will be liquidated. Lawsuits are the problem."

Asbestos is suspected of causing cancer, and many of the law suits stem from the use of asbestos in insulating U.S. navy ships during and after World War II.

He said the current cost to dispose of the cases had risen to almost \$21,000 per claim — from \$15,000 in 1981 when the company had first been found liable for punitive damages — and to \$40,000 including defense expenses.

If the number of suits continues to rise as expected, Manville said, the settlements "could and probably would exceed Manville's ability to pay and finance continuing operation of Manville's business."

The largest claimants against Manville include Prudential Insurance (\$568 million); Morgan Guaranty of New York (\$36 million); Bank of America, Chemical Bank and Citibank (each \$20 million); Republic National Bank of Dallas (\$12 million); Continental Illinois National Bank and Wells Fargo (\$10 million each).

Trading in Manville's stock, one of the 30 stocks in the Dow Jones industrial average, was halted on the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. McKinney said the bankruptcy petition automatically stops all further proceedings in pending or new lawsuits.

As of June 30, Mr. Beasley said, Manville was a co-defendant in 11,000 asbestos health lawsuits, alleging that exposure to asbestos fiber had in part led to health damage.

## Analysts Expect Mexico to Boost Oil Production

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Mexico's financial crisis will force it to increase oil production sharply, several energy specialists contend. Such a move, they say, would add downward pressure on world oil prices and pose fresh threats to the cohesion of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

These analysts acknowledge strong political pressures within Mexico to husband what is widely regarded as its national treasure. But they say that the country's leaders may well decide to solve Mexico's foreign debt problems by raising exports by as much as 1.3 million barrels a day by 1985, to 3 million barrels.

M. A. Adelman, a professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said he expected "a major increase" in Mexican production from the current 3 million barrels a day. "Given the financial pinch they're in and the availability of this remedy," he said, "we've got to figure out how to raise oil exports."

Another analyst, Lawrence J. Goldstein, executive vice president of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, took a similar view, though he declined to forecast the size of a production increase.

Mr. Goldstein said higher output from Mexico, or any other producer outside OPEC, would be of "enormous concern" to OPEC and would "put additional pressure on the organization to hold together."

OPEC, which produces about 17 million barrels

## Mexico's Debt

Public sector indebtedness to foreign entities at year-end, billions of dollars.

Year	Debt (\$ billions)
'76	19.6
'77	22.9
'78	25.2
'79	28.8
'80	33.8
'81	52.0
'82	80*

\* Bank of Mexico estimate of current total  
Source: Bank of Mexico



Mexico, sagging under debts, is under pressure to raise prices at pump and output at well.

of oil a day, has managed to hold to its basic posted price of \$34 a barrel for Saudi Arabian light, despite slumping demand.

Philip K. Verleger, an energy analyst at Booz-Allen & Hamilton who has long argued that oil prices are headed still lower, went so far as to

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

## Central Bankers In Europe and U.S. Reduce Key Rates

## Gold Prices Touch Eight-Month High

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve reduced its discount rate Thursday to the lowest level in more than two years. Earlier in the day, several European central banks cut their official rates.

The Fed shaved half a percentage point off the rate it charges on loans to U.S. commercial banks, bringing the fee to 10 percent, the lowest level since July, 1980. It was the fourth half-point cut in the rate since July 19 and reflected the Fed's new concern with stimulating the U.S. economy.

The European central banks, which cut rates in a coordinated move Thursday, also were trying to raise lower interest rates and tension over reports that Iran's Kharg Island oil complex had been bombed.

Later in New York, gold for delivery at \$415.50, below the morning fix of \$417.50, but still \$17.50 higher on the day, dealers said. Dealers said the volume of business was relatively thin. They attributed the buying to lower interest rates and tension over reports that Iran's Kharg Island oil complex had been bombed.

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The two rates largely determine what banks charge for loans. The Lombard facility allows commercial banks to borrow from the central bank using bonds as collateral. The discount rate is the central bank's charge for providing commercial banks with funds by buying their commercial bills of exchange.

The Bundesbank's president, Karl Otto Pöhl told a press conference that the rate cut was designed to boost the economy. "Naturally, we were worried about the poor development of the economy, poorer than even we had expected," he said. West German business failures in the first half rose 50 percent from a year earlier, and the unemployment rate is expected to climb further from July's 7.2 percent.

## Pass It On

Mr. Pöhl called on West German commercial banks to pass on the benefit of the lower rates to their customers. The Dresdner Bank, West Germany's second largest, responded by announcing a cut in the cost of overdrafts to 14 percent a year from 14.5 percent.

The Bundesbank last changed its official interest rates on May 6, when it abolished the so-called Special Lombard Facility, charged on large borrowings, which stood at 9% percent, and reinstated normal Lombard borrowing at 9 percent. The discount rate had

been at 7½ percent since April 30, 1980.

The Swiss central bank cut its discount rate to 5 percent from 5½ percent and its Lombard rate to 6½ percent from 7 percent, both effective Friday.

The Dutch central bank announced one-point cuts in its bank rate to 7 percent, its secured loans rate to 7.5 percent and its promissory note rate to 8 percent, all effective Friday. The secured loans rate is the fee at which the bank provides loans and advances to the money market, while commercial banks base much of their lending to business on the promissory note plus a margin.

In London, dealers said the Bank of England again put pressure on private banks to lower their base lending rates from 11 percent through its actions in the money markets.

European central banks have been hesitant to lower rates because of fears that higher U.S. rates would draw more funds into dollar investments and further weaken European currencies. But recent sharp declines in U.S. rates have given the Europeans room to maneuver.

Even so, asked why the Bundesbank did not cut its discount rate by a full point, Mr. Pöhl replied:

"It would be wrong if we fell into some kind of interest rate euphoria."

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 26, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FRF	HL	FR	BP	SF	Yen
Amsterdam	2.674	4.697	107.85	30.841	10.071	5.073	5.073	21.45	59.64
Atlanta (a)	2.674	4.697	107.85	30.841	10.071	5.073	5.073	21.45	59.



**BUSINESS BRIEFS****Dutch Bank to Reduce Operations**

AMSTERDAM — Nederlandse Credietbank, owned 31.5 percent by Chase Manhattan bank, plans to shut 40 of its 115 branches by 1986 as part of a change in its retail sector activities, a bank spokesman said Thursday.

Both the spokesman and Chase denied market rumors that Chase was involved in any changes at Nederlandse Credietbank, which is one of the smaller Dutch banks. The Dutch spokesman said the bank does not plan any other major changes in its activities.

After the announcement, which concentrated attention once more on the health of the international banking system, trading in Nederlandse Credietbank shares was suspended on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

**Chase Discounts Lombard-Wall Loss**

NEW YORK — Chase Manhattan Bank said Thursday that it now has no unsecured exposure to Lombard-Wall, which filed for bankruptcy protection Aug. 12, and that it anticipates no loss associated with Lombard-Wall's action.

Lombard-Wall, a government securities trader, sought protection from its creditors after Bankers Trust refused to clear a securities transaction for it. In its court filing, Lombard-Wall said the New York State Dormitory Authority had an unsecured claim of \$55 million and Chase Manhatten an unsecured claim of \$45 million. Chase said at the time its risk of loss would be substantially less than that.

**U.S. Steel Industry Assails Ruling**

WASHINGTON — The U.S. steel industry bitterly attacked the Commerce Department's ruling Wednesday on unfair trade practices against West European steelmakers. The department found that the margin of subsidy, which entitles the U.S. industry to protection in the form of countervailing duties, was much less than in preliminary findings last June.

U.S. Steel Corp. said that pressure from Europe had caused the department to scale down its subsidy ruling, and added that it would appeal many of the findings to the Court of International Trade, an appeals tribunal in trade proceedings.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige defended the ruling, saying the lower level of subsidies was based on additional information gathered in the department's eight-month investigation.

In Brussels, European Economic Community officials reacted cautiously, welcoming the cut in the subsidy ruling, but adding that this did not alter the basic differences between the EEC and the United States.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

**Dome Tenders for Resources Shares**

CALGARY — Dome Petroleum said Thursday that it is offering to buy up to 20 million class "A" retractable preferred shares of Dome Resources for \$55.50 a share.

If more than 20 million of the 27 million outstanding shares are tendered, a pro rata allotment will be made. The offer, only in Canada, will use money borrowed in March and placed on deposit with a trustee to assure redemption of the shares at \$57.50 each Dec. 31, 1984. The shares were issued in March in exchange for Hudson Bay Oil & Gas shares.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

**Bendix Held to Undervalue Martin's Potential**

By Lydia Chavez  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In 1961, Glenn L. Martin Co., famous for its Martin B-26 bomber, of World War II days, was moving rapidly into the developing missile industry when it merged with American Marietta Co., a conglomerate with interests in cement and chemicals. Wall Street scoffed at the merger and cement?

Martin Marietta Corp. ignored the raised eyebrows and plunged ahead to develop a reputation for excellence in both the aerospace and cement businesses, according to analysts. That reputation, along with favorable earnings prospects, has Wall Street doubting that Bendix Corp. will be successful in its attempt, announced Wednesday, to acquire the company for \$1.6 billion, or about \$45 a share.

"It isn't exactly an exorbitant price," said Wolfgang H. Demisch, an analyst with Morgan Stanley & Co. "We are looking at a company where the prospects for earnings are very good and the offer is 58 less than where the stock sold last year. It doesn't even offer investors who have been participating in the

company for many years an offer where they can get even and get out."

Martin Marietta declined to talk about the Bendix offer and said only that its board would meet to consider the unsolicited bid. Martin Marietta's stock opened Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$42.25, up \$2 from the close Wednesday, when the stock had gained \$6.125.

**Lesser Known Successes**

Although the company was more often noted for its work for the Defense Department and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, it has also had success in four other divisions — cement, aluminum, chemicals and aggregates — the latter meaning crushed stone, sand and gravel used in making cement and other construction materials.

One reason for the stress on aerospace, which includes work on the Titan, Pershing and MX missiles, may be that some of the company's other operations have shown lackluster results recently. Operating earnings in both chemicals and aggregates eased last year. Earnings for cement and alumi-

**IMF Facing Need To Borrow Heavily**

By Hobart Rowen  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund will be forced to borrow a substantial amount of money early in 1983 to replenish its resources, which will be severely depleted by its large scheduled loan to Mexico.

Official figures obtained Thursday show that present uncommitted ordinary resources available to the fund, plus unused lines of existing credits, are equal to 20.5 billion Special Drawing Rights, or SDRs, the special currency issued by the fund, currently equal to about \$1.09 each.

The IMF expects that this total will be reduced to 10.5 billion SDRs by next April as a consequence of a probable 4.4-billion-SDR commitment to Mexico and even larger "normal" lending operations.

Sources confirmed the thrust of a report by the Institute for International Economics earlier this week that the IMF would need some emergency infusion of money before the question of larger quotas — basic capital funds — is settled, for financing programs in the second half of this decade.

U.S. Treasury Under Secretary Beryl Sprinkel had challenged the Institute's conclusion, citing fig-

ures approximating those of the IMF. But neither Mr. Sprinkel nor the institute had suggested that "normal" operations of the fund would drain even more from the IMF than the big Mexican bailout. According to the fund's calculations, these other borrowings will total 5.6 billion SDRs.

In the course of providing loans totaling 10 billion SDRs to all borrowers, including Mexico, between now and next April, the IMF expects that its existing and uncommitted lines of credit amounting to 5.5 billion SDRs will have been entirely exhausted. For this purpose, the IMF doesn't count about 3.5 billion SDRs in lines of credit from the General Agreements to Borrow (GAB), which are available for use only for the rich GAB nations themselves.

Therefore, the IMF has concluded that it must replenish its lines of credit — certainly by midyear — to avoid depleting its ordinary resources below an expected level of 10.5 billion SDRs. This would enable it to meet any loan demands in the later half of 1983 and beyond, before the new quotas become effective in 1985.

Saudi Arabia earlier had made a tentative commitment to lend the IMF another 4 billion SDRs next year. Presumably, the IMF would

like to get that much, and more if possible, from Western nations.

None of this affects the debate over IMF quotas, or deposits of currencies by member nations. Against American resistance, the IMF wants to boost the total quota from \$1 billion SDRs to between \$1 and \$2 billion SDRs.

That issue will be debated at the annual meeting in Toronto early next month.

**Central Bankers Increase Credit**

Reuters

FRANKFURT — A planned central bank credit to Mexico now totals \$1.83 billion, following a decision by the U.S. Federal Reserve to provide another \$175 million, banking sources said Thursday.

Previously, the United States planned to provide \$750 million of a \$1.5-billion loan package.

When the Spanish central bank joined with a \$175-million participation, the U.S. central bank added the same amount to its share.

Other central banks from

major industrial countries are

also providing funds for the

credit, which is expected to

have a term of about three

months. The loan is designed to

help Mexico pay its bills until it

can begin drawing on \$4.5 bil-

lion of credit expected from the

International Monetary Fund.

By Thomas J. Lueck  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Exxon Corp., saying it does not expect an upswing in demand for gasoline, has announced that it will close 850 service stations in the Northeast and Middle West and sharply reduce production capacity at its major New Jersey refinery.

The announcement Wednesday by the world's largest oil company marked the latest retrenchment in a year of sharp earnings declines, large reductions in capital spending and the elimination of exploration programs.

While analysts said the action to reduce retail operations was only a small step in an industry-wide effort to cut costs, Exxon's move made it clear that even the industry's leader expects severe, enduring difficulties.

**Low Demand**

"Over the long term, we see demand for petroleum products in this country leveling off and perhaps declining," said Les Rogers, a spokesman for Exxon U.S.A., the company's principal U.S. subsidiary.

Exxon said the cuts announced Wednesday will be completed over the next year. All its service stations will be sold or shut down in

Kentucky, Ohio, Vermont, upstate New York and Berkshire County, Mass., the company said. It added that the jobs of 200 service station employees will be eliminated. Exxon also said it would no longer sell home heating oil through 80 distributors in the same areas.

The New Jersey refinery, at Linden, is one of five major refineries Exxon operates in the United States. The company said capacity at the Bayway refinery will be cut to 250,000. Mr. Rogers said that the Bayway refinery employs 1,470 workers and that the work force reduction "hasn't yet been determined."

The company said that the reduced refining capacity in New Jersey will be offset by increased production at Exxon refineries in the Gulf Coast region.

Although it ranks as the world's largest oil producer and marketer of petroleum products, Exxon has ranked third in recent years as a retailer of gasoline in the United States. With 20,500 service stations nationwide, its share of the U.S. gasoline market in 1981 was 6.8 percent, compared with 7.3 percent for Amoco and 6.9 percent for Shell Oil Co., according to estimates by the Lundberg Letter, an industry newsletter.

**PONTINAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED**

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As of date: August 26, 1982.

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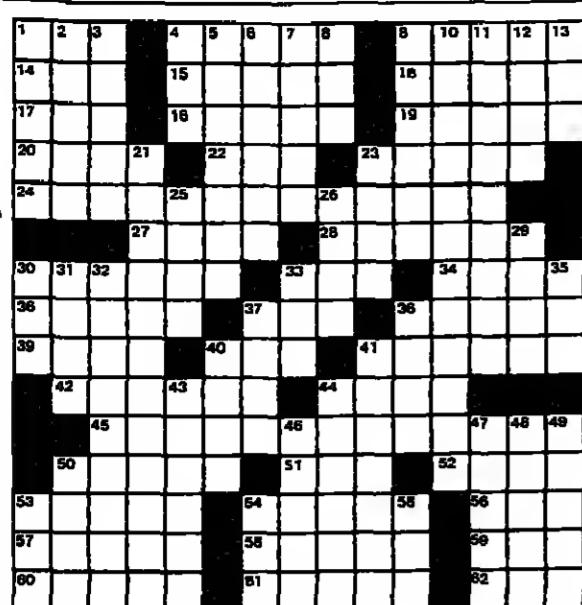
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## CROSSWORD



## ACROSS

- 1 Shake .  
4 Know-how  
9 Where to stash cash  
14 Suffix meaning "full of"  
15 Endured  
16 Ruins  
17 Sci. of liquids in motion  
18 Number of Mousquetaires  
19 — naked  
20 The highest intellect  
22 Eccentric  
23 "..., Group Therapy" author  
24 Side-by-side situation  
27 U.S. satellite  
28 Ordnance officer  
30 Meager  
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## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	
C	F	C	F	C	
ALCAZAR	26	74	20	65	Fair
ALCIERS	21	70	14	54	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	24	75	15	59	Overcast
ANKARA	27	81	19	64	Rain
ATHENS	24	75	15	59	Overcast
AUSTRALIA	14	57	9	48	Rain
BANGKOK	23	71	24	62	—
BEIRUT	25	77	12	54	Cloudy
BELGRADE	24	75	15	59	Cloudy
BERLIN	26	75	16	55	Cloudy
BRAZIL	24	75	16	55	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	24	75	15	59	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	25	77	12	54	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	24	75	15	59	Cloudy
Buenos Aires	25	77	12	54	Cloudy
CAPE TOWN	24	75	16	55	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	26	75	26	65	Overcast
CHICAGO	26	82	26	75	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	24	75	16	55	Cloudy
COSTA RICA	33	91	21	73	Cloudy
DAMASCUS	24	75	15	59	Cloudy
DUBLIN	17	45	9	34	Showers
EDINBURGH	16	61	8	46	Rain
FRANCE	24	75	16	55	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	25	77	12	54	Fair
GENEVA	18	64	12	54	Overcast
HANSA	17	45	12	54	Overcast
HONG KONG	25	77	23	73	Fair
HONOLULU	27	93	27	73	Fair
ISTANBUL	24	75	15	59	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	27	94	18	74	Fair
LIMA	29	66	19	59	Cloudy
LISBON	27	91	14	61	Fair
LONDON	19	44	10	50	Overcast

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

AUGUST 26, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some funds which supply their own asset prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT. (I) — daily; (M) — monthly; (Q) — quarterly;

SANK JULLIUS HAER & Co Ltd  
(d) Boardman  
(d) Gruber  
(d) IGT  
(d) Stocker

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG P/B 2027 Bern  
(d) Creditanstalt  
(d) Crossbow Fund  
(d) IGT  
(d) TTF Fund NL

BRITISH LIFE INSURANCE LTD  
(d) United Kingdom Fund  
(d) Jersey GIH Fund Ltd

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL  
(d) Commodity Fund  
(d) Credit Fund  
(d) Convertible Controll S.A.  
(d) IGT

CREDIT SUISSE  
(d) Commerc.  
(d) C.S. Fond  
(d) C.S. Int'l  
(d) Energy-Vader  
(d) Euro-Vader  
(d) Pacific-Vader

GIT INVESTMENT FFM  
(d) IGT

FIDELITY PO Box 479, Hamilton, Bermuda

(d) IGT American Values Comm  
(d) IGT Bond Fund  
(d) IGT Equity Fund  
(d) IGT Health Assets  
(d) IGT Short Term Fund  
(d) IGT Short Term Fund (Oster)

JARDINE FLEET LTD POB 5 GPO HK Kong  
(d) IGT Bond Fund  
(d) IGT Short Term Fund  
(d) IGT Short Term Fund (Oster)

LLOYDS BANK INT'L POB 43 GENVEA  
(d) IGT Bond Fund  
(d) IGT Short Term Fund  
(d) IGT Short Term Fund (Oster)

PARISBAS GROUP  
(d) IGT Bond Fund  
(d) IGT Short Term Fund  
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RBC Investment Marts, POB 246, Germany  
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## SPORTS

**NFL Sorting Out the Good, Bad and Ugly as Opening of Season Draws Nearer****Contract Talks Break Off**

By Bart Barnes

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Negotiations for the National Football League and the NFL Players Association broke off talks here indefinitely Wednesday, after four hours of contract discussions that management described as "frustrating" and the union called "a waste of time."

"Ed Garvey, executive director of the NFLPA, said the union will call a special meeting of its nine-member executive committee, probably for Sunday in Chicago, to discuss future strategy.

"The players want an agreement," Garvey said. "They don't want a strike if it can be avoided, but, if it's necessary, that's what we're prepared to do."

**JACK DONLAN**, the executive director of the NFL Management Council, the league's labor negotiating arm, said management "will have to reevaluate our position with regard to the opening of the season." He said a lockout before the regular-season opener on Sept. 12 is an option under consideration.

Donlan also said that calling in the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service is one of the options he is considering. "We don't seem to be getting anywhere on our own," Donlan said.

**ED GARVEY** said, "We're so far apart that no mediator would want to be involved."

Wednesday's negotiations, the first meeting between the two sides since July 23, concluded shortly before 5 p.m., when management informed the union that it had no new proposals and that it had no interest in discussing the union's basic demand that the NFL divert 55 percent of its gross revenues to a trust fund to pay players.

Instead, Donlan said, he was expecting the union to respond to its July 13 proposal that would have

eased movement of players from one team to another and improved player salaries and benefits.

"They've done nothing but lay the present system on the table, and that doesn't even keep up with inflation," said Stan White, a linebacker for the Detroit Lions and one of the player representatives on the union negotiating committee.

"Until they address the problems we have, we just cannot take what they are doing seriously. The next time they have negotiations they won't have to worry about players missing practice or games, because there won't be any games."

**WHITE**, Mark Murphy of the Redskins and John Bunting of the Philadelphia Eagles participated in the negotiations Wednesday, the first since most NFL veterans reported to training camp. The major reason for the lack of talks during the last month was the issue of player participation; the union wanted the discussions held near a training camp site so players could participate, while management said it would meet anywhere but at a training camp site.

Murphy said that lack of progress "will only make the players more angry and more united."

By asking the players for a counterproposal to what they contend is the existing contract, management "wants us to bargain against ourselves," Murphy said. "We'd be foolish to do that." By doing this way, they're making it much more emotional than it has to be."

Donlan, however, contended that the July 13 proposal was intended as "the basis for conversation" and he accused the NFLPA of refusing to bargain on it. "This is disappointing," he said.

Donlan said that some owners favor a lockout before the beginning of the regular season because they do not want to fund a strike the way the baseball owners did.

**Betting Probe to Reopen**

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — The National Football League has announced that it plans to reopen an investigation into a police report that two former players, Jack Scott and Craig Hertwig, were found in a Georgia bookmaker's home during a 1978 raid.

Hertwig, meanwhile, denied a report in The Fort Lauderdale News that he had met with a Georgia Bureau of Investigation undercover agent and paid the agent — who was also acting as a confidential informant — winnings on a bet placed with the bookmaker, Bennie Fugue. According to Jack Danahy, the former security director for the NFL, the agent-informant notified a security representative for the league in Atlanta, who, in turn, phoned Danahy.

"That is totally false," said Hertwig, now a partner in several bars in Athens, Ga. "They're just trying to blow this thing up. If that were true, they would have indicated me along with the rest of them."

When told of Hertwig's denial, Danahy, now an executive with a Manhattan security firm, said Wednesday: "I wouldn't like to say to him that I'm concerned, even though I'm not."

**CRAIG HERTWIG**, a safety for the Buffalo Bills and Scott, a safety with the Washington Redskins, were watching television in the living room of Fugue's home in Athens, Ga., at the time of the Dec. 18 raid by agents. Fugue was charged with bookmaking, but neither Hertwig nor Scott were arrested.

The raid followed a three-week wiretap of Fugue's telephone. According to The News, agents of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation learned from the wiretap that another player had placed a bet on a game with Fugue. Asked whether he had ever bet on games, Hertwig said: "Not true."



Craig Hertwig

The league's renewed interest in the case, according to Jim Heffernan, the director of public relations, is to ascertain if any current players are involved in the investigation being conducted by authorities in Atlanta.

**MIKE STRACHAN** of the Buffalo Bills and Scott, a safety with the Washington Redskins, were watching television in the living room of Fugue's home in Athens, Ga., at the time of the Dec. 18 raid by agents. Fugue was charged with bookmaking, but neither Hertwig nor Scott were arrested.

In exchange for his guilty plea to charges of conspiring to distribute cocaine and selling the drug, the government dropped an additional 10 distribution charges against Strachan.

A federal investigation of drug use by Saints' players was continuing, said U.S. Attorney John Volz.

**Kotar's Tumor Inoperable**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEWARK**, N.J. — Doug Kotar, just retired running back with the New York Giants, was listed in "fair" condition Wednesday night following eight hours of surgery Tuesday on a brain tumor that was deemed inoperable.

Kotar, 31, the fourth-leading rusher in Giants history, underwent surgery for removal of the tumor, but doctors said the growth was too close to vital areas of the brain to operate.

Many of Kotar's former teammates, when first told of his condition last Saturday after an exhibition game, wept in the locker room. "It all happened so fast," said linebacker Brian Kelley.

Hospital officials said that Kotar spoke before the operation with Dan Lloyd of the Giants, who is recovering from cancer.

"He was a player who meant a lot to the Giants," said Coach Ray Perkins, who with Kelley visited Kotar on Monday. "Over eight years, some of them lean years, he was a good player. And as far as I'm concerned, even though he's retired, he's still one of us."

Kotar, a linemen with the Buffalo Bills and Scott, a safety with the Washington Redskins, were watching television in the living room of Fugue's home in Athens, Ga., at the time of the Dec. 18 raid by agents. Fugue was charged with bookmaking, but neither Hertwig nor Scott were arrested.

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Doctors were awaiting results of the biopsy to determine if the tumor was malignant or benign. Dr. Kim Sloan, the orthopedic specialist retained by the Giants who assisted in the operation, said the re-



Doug Kotar

sults would be available "in two or three days."

But The Associated Press quoted a member of the Giants' offensive line, who did not want to be identified, as saying that Perkins told the team that preliminary tests indicated that Kotar had between six months and two years to live.

Dolan said that Kotar reported from the hospital that he was settling comfortably into a new career as beer distributor in his native Canonsburg, Pa., where he lives with his wife, Donna, and two children.

Kotar suffered headaches after being kicked in the head during a swimming-pool volleyball game a few weeks ago and went to a doctor who performed a brain scan. He was hospitalized Friday.

Gordie King, a tackle who developed a close friendship with Kotar during four seasons with the Giants, said he was distraught to discuss Kotar's illness. "Our hearts go out for him," King said. "We are praying for him."

**Rumblings at the Camps**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**WEST CHESTER**, Pa. — Dan Pastorini, the veteran NFL quarterback, visited the Philadelphia Eagle training camp Wednesday, expressing interest in playing for the team.

Dick Vermeil, the Eagle coach, said he decided to bring in Pastorini, a 33-year-old free agent, to preliminary talks in 1981, played in six games as a rookie.

• Bill Walsh, coach of the San Francisco 49ers, will he not levy any fines against offensive tackle Ken Bungards who has returned to training camp after walking out eight days ago. Bungards, who said he was back to stay, did not explain his absence other than to say that he had "some personal reasons" that were making it difficult to concentrate on football.

• Sam Rutigliano, coach of the Cleveland Browns, emphasized that Brian Sipe was his No. 1 quarterback and would hold the job for the foreseeable future despite speculation that backup Paul McDonald might be given a shot at the job this season. "He has a 'Yale Lock' on the starting job," Rutigliano said of Sipe.

• Leon Gray, an offensive tackle who has not signed a contract this season, met briefly Thursday with Houston Oiler officials but gave them no indication that he would rejoin the team.

Gray, of Weymouth, Mass., founder of the Oiler general manager, Ladd Herzer, by failing to keep or cancel a scheduled luncheon meeting on Wednesday, and then failing to pick up a plane ticket for a flight to Boston.

Gray has turned down the Oilers' static offers of a multiyear contract or a one-year deal that reportedly would pay him \$350,000 for this season with \$200,000 of that deferred money.

**SPORTS BRIEFS****Sporting News Urges Kuhn to Quit**

**ST. LOUIS** — The Sporting News, in an editorial in its Aug. 30 edition, has called for the resignation of Bowie Kuhn as commissioner of baseball.

"It is with reluctance that we suggest it is time for Bowie Kuhn to step down as commissioner," read the editorial. "He has been both friend and foe of this publication, but mostly a friend. He is a gentleman of integrity who loves baseball. His contributions to the national pastime have been many..."

"But what we can't forgive is Kuhn's virtual disappearance during the 1981 players' strike, one of the bleakest periods in the game's history.... That's when, in our opinion, he lost his grip on the job. A change is in order."

**A's Pick-Off Play Raises Eyebrows**

**NEW YORK** — Lee MacPhail, president of the American League, has asked for an umpires' report on a controversial play involving Fred Stewart of the A's in Tuesday's baseball game between Oakland and Detroit.

MacPhail must decide if Stewart allowed himself to be picked off second base to give Rickey Henderson a chance to tie the stolen base record of 118. Henderson singled and then attempted, unsuccessfully, to steal the base vacated by Stewart.

"The integrity of the game has been tainted," said Sparky Anderson, the Detroit manager. "Stanley got picked off intentionally." Billy Martin, manager of the A's, said of Anderson: "He doesn't know what he's talking about. I had the double-steal sign on. Stanley did not get picked off on purpose."

**Turnbull Advances Despite Ailment**

**MAHWAH**, N.J. — Wendy Turnbull has been suffering from tennis elbow for two months but she needed just 44 minutes to eliminate Sharon Walsh, 6-2, 6-1, from the Women's Tennis Cup at Ramapo College.

"The conditions were not particularly good for me," said Turnbull, who said that her elbow bothered her a bit during the match. "The wind moved the ball a lot and I had to continually jerk my arm around to get it."

In other matches Wednesday, Jennifer Mundel upset Andrea Leand, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2, and will meet Turnbull in the quarterfinals; Claudia Kohde defeated Helena Sukova, 6-1, 7-6 and Pam Casale, last year's runner-up to Hana Mandlikova, defeated Nancy Yeargin 6-2, 6-3.

**McEnroe, Navratilova Head U.S. Open**

**NEW YORK** — John McEnroe and Martina Navratilova have been made the top seeds for the 1982 U.S. Open tennis championships, which begin next Tuesday and run through Sept. 12.

Jimmy Connors, who defeated McEnroe in the Wimbledon final this year, is the No. 2 seed, with Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia third and Guillermo Vilas of Argentina fourth.

Navratilova gained the top seed for the first time since 1978. Chris Evert Lloyd, the top seed last year, is second this year, followed by Tracy Austin and Andrea Jaeger.

**Gerlaitis Named in Cocaine Trial**

**NEW YORK** — Richard Purvis, a drug dealer turned informant, testified Wednesday that federal agents asked him to call the tennis star Vitas Gerlaitis in January and get him to discuss his part in a deal to buy \$144,000 worth of cocaine. The attempt failed because Gerlaitis was sleeping when the call was made, Purvis said.

Purvis, 21, who has pleaded guilty to drug charges, is a government witness in the trial of Tony Goble, charged with conspiracy to possess and distribute cocaine. Purvis testified Tuesday that Goble had indicated that Gerlaitis offered to pay \$20,000 to help buy the cocaine.

No charges have been filed against Gerlaitis, and the tennis star's attorney, David Breitbard, said that Gerlaitis is "absolutely not involved" in any narcotics conspiracy. "It's absolutely a shame that someone would take advantage of a man's name," Breitbard said.

**American Puts Shot for National Mark**

**KOBLENZ**, West Germany — Dave Laut of Athletics West tied the U.S. record in the shot put with a toss of 72 feet, 3 inches to highlight a strong American performance in the Koblenz International Track Meet.

Before a crowd of over 25,000, Laut won the event and tied the world record of 72-8, held by Udo Beyer of East Germany since 1978.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

**Transactions**

**BASKETBALL** — Signed — Steve Cade, guard, Pittsburgh; Glenn Jones, forward, Portland; Steve Walker, guard, Portland; Brian Herzer, outfielder, Portland of the Pacific Coast League.

**NATIONAL Basketball Association** — Signed — David McPhail, president, Phoenix.

**FOOTBALL** — Signed — Mike DeMott, defensive end, Denver; Tom Doherty, defensive end, New England; Tom Fitch, defensive end, New York Jets.

**NETBALL** — Signed — Linda Codd, defender, New Zealand; Karen Glavin, forward, Australia; Debbie Johnson, forward, England; Linda Thompson, center, to a three-year contract.

**HOCKEY** — Signed — Robbie Loeffler, right wing, Philadelphia Flyers; Peter Matis, coach and director of player personnel, coach and director of player personnel.

**DETROIT** — Signed — Robbie Loeffler, right wing, Philadelphia Flyers; Peter Matis, coach and director of player personnel.

**WHINNIE** — Signed — Jim Kyle, defenseman, to a multiyear contract.

**FOOTBALL** — National Football League

**ENGLAND** — Signed — Tom Doherty, defensive end, New England; Tom Fitch, defensive end, New York Jets.

**NEW YORK JETS** — Signed — Donald Dryer,

cornerback, to the San Diego Chargers for a conditional 1983 draft pick.

**PHILADELPHIA** — Signed — Steve Altman, running back, Philadelphia; Steve Wagner, fullback, Philadelphia; John Anderson, defensive end, Philadelphia; Lenard Johnson, defensive tackle, Philadelphia; Mike Grimes, defensive tackle, Philadelphia; Mike Williams, defensive end, Philadelphia.

**SAN FRANCISCO** — Signed — Vince Abbott, kicker; John Lopez, defensive end, San Francisco; Dennis Leonard, defensive tackle, San Francisco; Mike Williams, defensive end, San Francisco.

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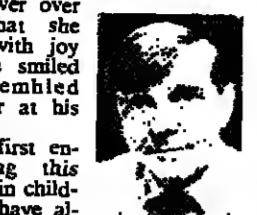
## OBSERVER

### Calling Ben Bolt

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — Reading about the boom on Wall Street last week brought to mind the poem about Sweet Alice and Ben Bolt, which begins: "Don't you remember Alice, Ben Bolt . . . ?"

Out of deference to poetry lovers, I'll forego full recitation. It's enough to say that Ben Bolt had such power over



Alice that she melted with joy when he smiled and trembled with fear at his frown.

Since first encountering this chestnut in childhood, I have always wanted to be one of the world's Ben Bolts, with power to make creatures of both sexes respond obediently to my moods. Unfortunately, life hasn't worked out that way, but never mind that right now; I want to get on to Henry Kaufman, who has apparently succeeded where I have failed.

Most of the explanations I saw for Wall Street's big spike gave credit to — among other things — Henry Kaufman's optimism. Kaufman, I gathered, is the Ben Bolt of Wall Street.

For months he had been frowning and the stock market trembled with fear. Then about a week ago — if I am reading the stories right — he awoke with a smile and the Market melted with joy.

\* \* \*

For those, like me, who shun the stock market as they do the dice tables at Las Vegas and the three-card monte games in Times Square, I should explain that Kaufman is an economist for a big financial house in Wall Street. Unlike Washington economists, who are regarded as little better than carnival barkers for politicians, Wall Street economists are taken seriously by the stock market crowd, and none is taken more seriously than Kaufman.

Kaufman's success in achieving the power of Ben Bolt makes me wonder for the first time if it's all it's cracked up to be. I'm not sure I'd want the stock market taking a tailspin every time I happened to be feeling gloomy about the future, which happens to be the way I feel a lot of the time.

You'd probably have stockbrokers peeping at your window late at

night to see whether you looked like the soul of gaiety in the living room or whether you were just sitting there brooding into your smutty over man's inescapable mortality."

Well of course Kaufman probably never indulges himself in gloom for the pure sport of it, the way most people do. I imagine he refuses ever to wallow in a houle of gloom unless all the market indicators have given him clearance. This is probably why his pessimism and his optimism, too, are so closely watched by the money people.

They probably say, "You can count on Henry never to mope for the pure fun of it." I respect him for that, but it must take a fearful amount of self-control. What does he do when he comes home evenings in the mood for a pleasant wallow in gloomy self-pity, and all the market indicators are giving him the smile signal?"

\* \* \*

If he's like most of us, he wants everybody to make a fuss over him and say, "Cheer up, Henry, you're the sweetest, most wonderful guy in the world and we all love you." But you can't enjoy the pleasure of having everybody try to cheer you up if you're the Ben Bolt of Wall Street, can you? Chances are your wife and children, seeing you come home looking glum, will abandon you and head for the telephones to place sell orders with their brokers.

My lifelong struggle to become Ben Bolt has had results of a very different kind. For many years now I have been an infallible indicator of what not to do in the marketplace. Upon hearing that I approve of a television show, the networks immediately cancel it. If I applaud a movie, it disappears from theaters next day and is never heard of again.

This is the opposite of being Ben Bolt: when I smile in the marketplace, whole corporations tremble with fear. But it doesn't work if I try to make the smile so as to destroy some monstrosity I detest. The market can tell that my smile is fake and the monstrosity sells millions, just as the market can tell when my smile is genuine and recognize when there is something abroad in the land that must be stamped out.

As you can see, I am already embarked on a pleasant journey into self-pity and gloom. Poor Henry Kaufman can't do that.

New York Times Service

By Judy Klemesrud  
New York Times Service

**L**UTHERVILLE, Md. — Twelve years ago Dr. Edgar Berman became the man that feminists loved to hate most. He was the member of the Democratic Party's Committee on National Priorities who asserted that women were unfit for positions of leadership because of their "raging hormonal imbalances."

The other day Berman stood on the veranda of his 50-acre horse farm, Fernwood, and watched some of his 16 thoroughbreds graze in the midmorning sun. It was to this tranquil setting just north of Baltimore that he returned to ram horses and write after he resigned his committee post in 1970 during a nationwide feminist furor.

The tranquility may turn to controversy once again with Berman's provocative book, "The Compleat Chauvinist: A Survival Guide for the Bedeviled Male," published this week by Macmillan.

Berman, who said he was a believer in getting even instead of getting angry, views his book as his act of revenge against militant feminists, whom he calls "Stein-zugs" and "Steinzeigars."

"The women all hate me," he said with a twinkle in his eye and a bad-boy grin, "and the men all think I'm their leader."

Satirical Scalpel

Wielding a satirical scalpel, the 67-year-old surgeon contends in his book that the jealousy of women will never allow them to vote for female politicians in any great numbers; that women will never be good leaders because they do not have enough of the male hormone testosterone, and that women, because they think mainly with the left sides of their brains, will never be as creative or theoretical as men who are right-brained.

Berman also repeats his opinion about the detrimental effect of women's "raging hormones": a view he feels has been justified as more and more attention is focused on premenstrual tension. Recently in Britain legal defenses based on premenstrual distress won the acquittal of two women who had killed or threatened to kill. The condition was judged a mitigating circumstance in both cases.

"I feel vindicated," Berman said in a triumphant tone.

The book's table of contents is also likely to irritate many women: it includes such chapter headings as: "The Curse: A Period Piece," "Meno: The Pause That

## Chauvinism Revisited

### A Guide by the Man Feminists Love to Hate

Depresses," "A Womb at the Top — Withering Heights," "A Hair, a Bag of Bones and N.E.R.V.E.S." "The Brain That's Tires Me Mainly in the Dark," "No Rums, No Hits, No ERA."

"Just how serious is Berman about all this?" He smiled slightly between bites of the Maryland crab salad his wife, Phoebe, had prepared for lunch and said, "Well, I say in the book that spouse beating is a contact sport, so you know I can't be very serious." He paused for a moment, then added dryly, "But if satire is a vice, then there is always a lot of virtue in it that is true."

At age 67, Berman is a slender man with a head of thick silver hair. His courtly, low-key manner belies the macho, bare-knuckled tone of his book. He speaks in a soft, even voice, even when discussing raging hormones or such of his old nemesis in the women's movement as Gloria Steinem, Betty Friedan, Bella Abzug, Germaine Greer and Susan Brownmiller.

"I've debated them all," he said. "I think the feminist movement was an important movement, especially in the areas of equal opportunity and equal pay for equal work. But the leadership was terrible. The leaders exploited the movement to the end. None of them seem to have jobs, wealth. Steinem gets \$3,000 a pop for talking and Greer has a place in Italy. I think Friedan is the only authentic feminist. She seems to think about women and not just about herself."

Berman said his book met with much opposition among women in the publishing industry that four publishers turned it down before Macmillan bought it.

"The females at Macmillan didn't want it to come out very much," he said. "Some women there wouldn't talk to me. The head publicist said, 'I hate this book,' so they assigned a male publicist to it."

Susan Ostrov, director of publicity at Macmillan, said Berman's assertions were "totally in-

fested" and denied having said she hated the book.

"It's just his way to get a rise out of people and to get things cooking," she said.

One of the ways he does this in "The Compleat Chauvinist" is to point out feminists' contentions that social conditioning is responsible for women's lack of accomplishments in many areas.

"Hai," he said. "If that is so, how about in their own fields? Even in cooking, dressmaking and hairdressing, men are the outstanding leaders. Women have been cooking for men since the caves, yet men are still the best chefs. What about that?"

Berman, who was born in Baltimore and got his medical degree from the University of Maryland, is used to being in the public eye. As a surgeon he implanted the first plastic esophagus in a human being and performed the first successful heart transplant, on a dog.

In 1964 he became the personal physician and confidant to Hubert H. Humphrey, then vice president. His best-known pre-

dictions were "It's going to be ever thus."

A statistic used by the National Organization for Women was cited by Berman: that women are paid 59 cents for every dollar earned by men in similar jobs.

"In 1930 it was 56 cents to a man's dollar," he said. "It's only gone up one cent. That shows that it's a chauvinist world."

Berman, who has not actively practiced medicine since 1962, became testy when asked how he thought he could issue informed medical opinions about women.

"I keep up with the literature," he said, "and I was trained in every specialty, not just surgery. I practiced gynecology for five years, so I know a lot about women."

As her husband talked, Mrs. Berman listened quietly, occasionally petting their aggressive Dobermanns, Willie and Lola.

Mrs. Berman is now the traditional homemaker who "just looks after Edgar"; once, however, she was a successful real-estate broker and, with her husband, was co-editor and publisher of The Carroll County (Md.) Times.

What does she think of her husband's book?

"I think Edgar is a little bit misunderstood," she said softly.

"I think the major thing he's saying is that men and women are different, that we're programmed quite differently and have different roles to play."

She paused a moment, then added: "But I would have eliminated some things I don't think added to the book. I sometimes think Edgar made it sound like women have no brains."

Pamizzi said, "Push came to shove and each woman wants to press charges against the other," Pamizzi said. "If they didn't pursue it there wouldn't be any charges." He said the two women hit, scratched and bit one another before the fight was stopped.

## PEOPLE

### Prince Edward Slips In Brains Department

Prince Edward's reputation as the brains of Britain's royal family took a beating today when news papers reported his university qualifying examination grades were below average. The exception was a top mark in history. The Times of London said his poor showing "may give some pause for thought" to admission tutors at Cambridge University's Jesus College, where the 18-year-old prince has been offered a place as an undergraduate student at the college in September, 1983, on condition his grades this year are adequate. Buckingham Palace announced Tuesday that Edward, youngest of the four children of Queen Elizabeth II, had passed three advanced level university entrance examinations, but it did not reveal his marks. The Times reported that Edward received a "D" in English literature, a "D" in economics and in political science. Edward completed his final term at Gordonstoun School in Scotland this summer. A spokesman for the University's Central Council for Admissions, which processes applications for university places, said Edward's grades were "pretty borderline." Buckingham Palace refused to comment on his grades, which were leaked to newspaper.

"Someone has seriously abused the confidentiality of our system," said Robin Davis, joint secretary of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

\* \* \*

In Stamford, Conn., former Soviet actress Victoria Fyodorova Pouty has been ordered to appear in court Sept. 3 to answer an assault charge stemming from an alleged fight with a neighbor on private tennis court. Mrs. Pouty, 36, and her neighbor, Mrs. C. Ryan, 43, were arrested in affluent Darien on Aug. 22.

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As her husband talked, Mrs. Berman listened quietly, occasionally petting their aggressive Dobermanns, Willie and Lola.

Mrs. Berman is now the traditional homemaker who "just looks after Edgar"; once, however, she was a successful real-estate broker and, with her husband, was co-editor and publisher of The Carroll County (Md.) Times.

What does she think of her husband's book?

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